BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—GRANT House, 46 New Bowery. Clean, airy Rooms, newly furnished, 38 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week.

1 FAMILY OF MEANS OR PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, having their own furniture, wishing Floor or Rooms, with Board or without, in first class locality, please address for one week L. M. T., box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office.

2 RESPECTABLE GIRLS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Board and a good home at Mrs. PHILLIPSON'S, 56 Centre street, top floor; reference required.

2 VERY HANDSOME SUITS OF ROOMS, OR SEPARately, with excellent table, together with comforts of a refined home; moderate terms; single Room for gentlemen; references. 36 East Twenty-first street.

3 WEST SIXTIETH STREET, A PRIVATE FAMILY desires to let, with first class Board, a Second Floor, separate or together; also single Rooms; terms moderate.

4 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board; transient or permanent guests accommodated; summer prices.

5TH AVENUE, 230.—HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; family private.

5 EAST NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, furnished Rooms to family or single gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, 346.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Floor of four communicating rooms, together or separately, with or without private table; terms moderate.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—A handsomely furnished, large, square Room, on third floor; hot and cold water, ample closet room, &c., with first class board; also hall Room; references exchanged.

7 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Rooms to let, with excellent Board, on moderate terms, for families or single persons; table boarders and transient parties accommodated.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for families or gentlemen, at very moderate prices.

9 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without private table; house first class. References exchanged.

12 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—ROOMS to let with Board, on first and second floors, to families or single gentlemen; day Board given.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, several finely furnished Rooms; private table if desired; house newly furnished throughout; references exchanged.

13TH STREET, 243 EAST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, in a first class house and fashionable neighborhood; terms moderate.

14TH STREET, NO. 140, OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF Music, French House.—Handsome furnished Apartments and Rooms, with first class French table; English and Spanish spoken. Prices moderate.

14TH STREET, 368.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, with Board, at summer prices; house first class.

14TH STREET, WEST, 243.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without Board.

15TH STREET, 143, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, beautiful Rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, on second and third floors; also side Room on first floor; house first class.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, convenient Suits on second floor, with superior Board; also Rooms for gentlemen, in acove extra wide house; location unexceptionable. References.

19 IRVING PLACE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; references exchanged.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

22 IRVING PLACE.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with private table; also single Rooms, with or without Board.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Suites of Rooms and single do. to rent, with first-class Board; references required.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE Grace House.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

26 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, large and elegant Rooms, for permanent and transient boarders.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Washington square.—Large, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board; house and location first class; table boarders taken.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVenue.—Rooms to let, newly furnished, with Board; house first class; references exchanged.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—With Board, handsomely furnished Rooms, in suite or singly, to family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—Board.—Furnished Rooms, connecting, and all conveniences, with or without Board, on most reasonable terms; Room for two single ladies, with or without Board.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with or without Board, to let.

31ST STREET, 109 EAST.—ONE OR TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms on first floor to let, with or without board; low prices for the summer. Also two or three single Rooms. House kept by an American lady.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR COOPER INSTItute.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, desiring a pleasant home, can be supplied with or without Board private table, may apply as above. Terms moderate.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—AN ELEgant suit of Rooms, on second floor; also hall Rooms to rent, to families or gentlemen; table unexceptionable; terms moderate for the season; reference required.

40 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; house first class, recently changed hands; good table and well furnished rooms.

40 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with first class Board, at Summer prices; parties can now make liberal arrangements for the fall and Winter. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, second floor; also single Rooms for gent ement to let, with Board.

43 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS, WITH Board, for single gentlemen; appointments first class in all respects. Also elegant Apartments for a family of adults.

49 SEVENTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms for gentleman and wife; single gentlemen taken unusually low; house and table first class; references exchanged. Call immediately.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, JUST WEST OF BROADway.—To rent, to a select party, furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS; TRANsient and shy boarders. Restaurant a la carte.

57 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—BOARDING HOUSE for gentlemen; comfortable, airy Rooms; best table in the city; from $6 to $5 50 per week; table Board $4.

59 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE REServoir Park, second and third floors, front, furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

67 BLOOMFIELD STREET, HOBOKEN.—A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms.

84 MACDOUGAL STREET.—GOOD BOARD AND nice Rooms on second and third floors, at the home comforts to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen.

102 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LADY living alone, (retired), corner Suite, wishes to let choice of elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite to gentlemen and their wives; Board for lady only; private table if desired.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY HAS a parlor and Bedroom on second floor; also one on third floor, to let, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady. Apply for one week.

110 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—Two handsome Rooms, connecting, on second and third floors; also a small Room, with or without Board; private family; price low for summer; reference.

112 EAST FORTIETH STREET (MURRAY HILL).—Four or five Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; everything new and cheap; near Harlem's depot; privilege of housekeeping; private if required.

114 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—THREE OR FOUR young gentlemen can have nice Rooms, with all improvements, and Board, in a genteel private family; excellent neighborhood.

115 WAVERLEY PLACE.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, second and third floors, $18 to $20; handsomely furnished; first class table; dinner at 6. Brown stone front; modern improvements.

129 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen and their wives or two single gentlemen; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING Place.—Rooms to let, with Board, in a French family of two gentlemen; the best opportunity for studying and speaking the language; good table; references required.

133 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—A handsomely furnished front Room, with hot and cold water and two large closets, to let, with Board; references given.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, in first and second floors, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. References given and required.

137 MACDOUGAL STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, pleasant Rooms, nicely furnished; house situated near Washington park and fountain.

143 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PLEASANT Front Room on the third floor to let, with Board, to gentlemen; also Room for two young ladies. Terms moderate.

146 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—To let, two handsomely furnished Parlors to two gentlemen, without Board, or to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady.

147 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—PLEASANT furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without partial Board; sas, bath and conveniences.

BOARDERS WANTED.

151 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished large and small Rooms, with Board; first class house and very pleasant location; convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

156 WEST ELEVENTH STREET (VERANDA ROW).—One large back Room, well furnished and in complete order, to let, with Board, in a private family. Terms moderate.

160 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished alcove Room, second floor, to let, with or without Board; also two small Rooms; house first class; terms low.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice elegantly furnished large and small Rooms, cool and airy, with Board, in first class brown stone residence; terms very moderate.

162 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, IN SUIT or singly, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board; house contains all modern improvements. Call for a week.

205 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE East of Third avenue.—A large, well furnished Room, en parlor floor; modern improvements; good location; rent $5; Board if required; private family.

205 EAST TENTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can find newly furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class German family. Terms moderate.

208 EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, IN A small private family, with or without Board, large front Room on second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen who wish to room together; terms reasonable.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE large and small Room, with or without Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

221 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board, at reduced prices.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A gentleman and wife, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good Board.

235 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family (American) will let a Room to a gentleman, with or without breakfast.

244 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FOUR handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without Board; references.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—BACK Parlor and small Room, suitable for a doctor or dentist, furnished, with Board; also Rooms for gentleman and wife and single gentleman.

250 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FURNISHed Room to let, with Board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a first class house; references exchanged.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVenth and Eighth avenues.—Two neatly furnished Rooms on second floor to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

263 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO ROOMS, connecting, suitable for three gentlemen who are willing to pay $35 per week, or small family; good table; location first class.

301 EAST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER SECOND avenue.—A large front Room to let, neatly furnished, with or without Board; also a front hall Bedroom, in a nice house, with gas and bath; terms low.

301 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has pleasant Rooms, for gentleman and wife, with Board, or single gentlemen, with or without Board.

324 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, furnished, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location very good; prices moderate.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Newly and neatly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, at a moderate price; gas, bath and every convenience.

353 GRAND STREET.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEman can be accommodated with good Board and Rooms on reasonable terms.

411 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A NEATLY furnished Parlor to let in private house, with good Board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with privilege of housekeeping; terms moderate.

443 EAST 119TH STREET, HARLEM.—A LARGE Room to let, with Board for two persons, in private family, in pleasantest part of Harlem, half a block from boat landings; $7 trips per day from Peck slip; terms moderate.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, in a new four story brown stone house, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife; location desirable, on East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; house contains all modern improvements and is handsomely furnished throughout. PRIVATE FAMILY, Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mrs. WEST, 144 West 46th street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL AT-tendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call or address M. D., 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS HOUSE NEAR Fifth avenue and Madison square offers a handsomely furnished Parlor Floor to gentlemen; Breakfast if desired; possession at once or in the fall. Address L., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 4,246 Broadway.

HARLEM.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 127TH STREET, near cars and boat, will rent, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, one first class Board, a back Parlor, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; price reasonable. Address A. C. A., Harlem Post office.

THOSE WISHING A REFINED, SOCIAL HOME, DEsirable apartments, with a generous table, without the usual annoyance of boarding life, may find such at 308 West Thirty-fourth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, ENGAGED OUT DURING THE DAY, wishes Board in a small family or with a single lady, where there are no other boarders, within a short distance of Seventh ave. and Twenty-fourth street; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating particulars, N., box 178 Herald office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, wanted by a young man, with excellent Board. Address, stating terms, C. W. S., Herald office. References given.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD IN A private family; terms $8 per week each. Address FLETCH, box 161 Herald office.

BOARD BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A SMALL PLAIN family; will be permanent; low terms. Address C. C., box 158 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from September 1. Location between Lexington and Sixth avenues, above Twentieth street. Terms must not exceed $20 per week. Reference exchanged. Address A. T., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,346 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtleman, wife and daughter, in quiet family; good location, pleasant neighborhood. Address, giving full particulars, MARTINA, Herald office.

TWO LADIES, SISTERS, DESIRE TO FIND IN NEW York or Brooklyn Room or Rooms, with Board, in a genteel private family; house must have improvements; charge must not exceed $20 a month for both. Address SISTERS, box 184 Herald office.

USE OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE FOR FOUR story house for one year wanted in exchange for first class Board. Parties desiring to make such arrangements please address A. Y. Z., box 1854 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN BUSINESS DOWN town, good Board and a comfortable Room; location central; terms about $10 a week. Address PERMANENT, box 4,067 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM AND Board; below Thirtieth street preferred; terms not to exceed $30 per month. Address, with full particulars, BOARD, box 602 New York Post office.

HOTELS.

AT THE REMSEN HOUSE, CORNER 130TH STREET, Third avenue.—Good Board and well aired newly furnished Rooms, at reasonable prices.
LOUIS A. GEYER, late of New York Restaurant.

AT McPYKE'S HOTEL, 35 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH street, near Broadway.—A few families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished and airy Rooms, by the day or week, with or without Board.
JAMES McPYKE, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, corner Broadway, Eighth street and No. 2 Clinton place.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates.
OWENS & HERBERT.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway, opposite City Hall.—Very quiet location for families and single men, by the day or week; all light, airy rooms.

MADISON PARK HOTEL (FORMERLY ST. GERmain), Broadway, Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue, Board for families and transient persons. Notice of reopening will be given.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 20 BOWERY, CORNER Pell street.—Good rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week; gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 CEDAR STREET, CONVEnient to New Jersey ferries.—Single rooms 25c., 50c. and 60c. Meals at all hours. Board and Lodging $5 per Week, with privilege of bathroom.

SOULE'S HOTEL RESTAURANT, CORNER FORTYfourth street and Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, can obtain good Board in a private family in one of the most delightful parts of the State; to board from city; terms $8. Address C. F. T., box 151 Herald office.

AT THE WILLOW HAVEN HOUSE, PAMRAPO, 35 minutes from New York, per Central Railroad of New Jersey, several desirable Rooms now vacant; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; acres of shade and fully shaded grounds; private water front, affording every facility for boating, bathing and fishing. References at S. BURNHAM'S office, 3 Barclay street.

A FAMILY, DESIRING THE RETIREMENT OF AN elegant country home, may obtain superior accommodations at the residence of a gentleman, delightfully located on the Hudson, 45 minutes from the city; fine view; extensive grounds, fruits, milk and vegetables; stabling. Particulars at 251 Fifth avenue.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—THE WENDLE HOUSE can accommodate a family or gentlemen; table first class; location delightfully located on the banks of the Hudson; terms moderate.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A FARM HOUSE SIX miles west of Catskill, half a mile from South Cairo Post office. Terms $6 to $7 per week. Address HARMON COLE, South Cairo, Greene county.

BOARD AT NEW BRIGHTON, IN PRIVATE FAMILY.—Three minutes' walk from landing; house beautifully located on terrace; good bathing and fishing; references required. Address WILSON, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J., NEAR THE DEPOT.—Large, airy and lately Rooms; spacious, shady grounds; terms moderate. Address Mrs. S. E. H., Orange, N. J.

BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FIVE MINUTES FROM railroad depot, ten minutes from boat, two Rooms to let, with Board; location unsurpassed; terms moderate. Apply to JOHN W. HOLLIS, Atlantic street, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE CITY, FOR A LADY, five children and nurse, till November or longer, at moderate price. Address, with full particulars, J. E., 36 Cliff street.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT PARTIES CAN BE accommodated with Board at Croton Lake, residence directly on the lake; fine boating, fishing &c. For further particulars inquire of A. N. BERTRAM & CO., 121 Liberty street, or E. DISBROW, Pines Bridge, Westchester county.

BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—45 MINUTES from the city, eight minutes from station; terms $7 per week; pleasant rooms, good table. Apply at 178 Fifth avenue.
H. R. DREW.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, NEAR Shoosic, Pa., 107 miles from the city by Erie Railroad; pure mountain air, a large lake in front of the house; good boating and hunting; location unsurpassed. For particulars address MARTIN D. MYERS, Lumberland, Sullivan county, N. Y. Terms $5 to $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. RYDER, Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.; two hours from the City by Erie and Newburg Short Cut Railroad or by steamboat to Cornwall landing; one of the pleasantest spots in the town; plenty of shade, water, boating, fishing, &c.; good table and pleasant rooms, and on reasonable terms. Address as above, or inquire for JOHN E. RYDER, piano factory, 10 minutes' walk from depot.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE OR SIX persons can be accommodated with good Board and Rooms at a first class farmhouse situated on the river; Hackensack Railroad, five minutes' walk from Cherry Hill station; 3 shade grounds, plenty of milk, fruit and vegetables. Call on or address J. A. COLE, New Bridge, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF CITY, wanted, by six ladies; good table, use of piano and moderate terms requisite. References given. Address, with all particulars, D. H. JOHN, 240 West Forty-eighth street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT POWNAL, VT., FOR A PARTY of two or four, during the months of August and September; terms $7 per week; fine scenery, dry air, excellent table and first rate treatment. Apply for some only. Inquire of H. TERHUNE, at Northrup & Chick's, No. 6 Wall street.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, FIVE MINUTES' walk from depot; large, pleasant Rooms, newly furnished; private family; river views, large grounds, plenty of shade; good table. Address RYAN.

COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR KATONA, HARLEM RAILroad; farm house; terms moderate. Call or address WEBSTER HART, 480 West Twenty-fifth street, for two days. Reference: George Menel, 187 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD WITH A PRIVATE family at Southport, Conn., via New York and New Haven Railroad; fine salt water bathing and convenient to depot and village; board and rooms first class; terms moderate. Address box 159 Post office, Southport, Conn.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED NEAR the Catskill Mountains at $7 per week; fishing and bathing near the house. Apply to A. F. CARMODY, 341 Broadway.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE HAD AT THE Milford Hotel, Milford, Conn.
J. G. MERWIN, Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW BOARDERS at the Empire House, Sound port, one mile from railroad depot; good sulphur springs within a few minutes' walk of the house. Address G. R. SHELTON, Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a cottage on the beach, about five minutes' walk from depot. Address first cottage south of Arlington House

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board; private family; modern conveniences; near landing; terms very moderate. Address FRENCH, New Brighton Post office.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—ELEGANT ROOMS AND Board at corner Tompkins and Hamilton avenues, next house to St. Mark's Hotel.

PARTIES MAY OBTAIN GOOD BOARD AT A FIRST class farm house near Peekskill; surroundings unsurpassed; terms $8 to $10, children under 10 years, $6. Address box 76 Peekskill.

REASONABLE BOARD IN A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE family during the coming six weeks for three gentlemen and wives, or two gentlemen, wives, children and nurses, or three couples or single gentlemen; Rooms and grounds elegant. Address R. H., box 276 Post office, Orange, N. J. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE VERY FINE Rooms yet untaken; fine grounds; stabling. Apply to C. POTTER, Jr., 10 Spruce street, or address Dr. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY offer superior Board to a married couple or two gentlemen; five minutes' walk from Stapleton landing. Mrs. S., Stapleton House, Boyd Hill.

WANTED—BOARDERS AT FARM HOUSE, WITHIN 56 miles of city, near Orange; good fishing, gunning, bathing, sailing; vegetables, milk, &c. Terms very reasonable. Address Mrs. SAMUEL L. ROMAN, Yaphank, L. I.

6 FAMILY AND THREE SINGLE ROOMS AT THE Norwood House, Norwood, N. J.; one hour from Chambers street via Northern New Jersey R. R.; gas in every room.
E. R. HOUGHTON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, PERGEN POINT, 20 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHARL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT THE LONG ISLAND HOUSE, CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.—Country Board, near the Ocean and South Bay; terms very moderate. People going in the country for surf bathing may inquire of SAMUEL BUDD, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, or address G. S. TERRY, Proprietor.

BOARDERS WANTED—AMONG THE CATSKILL Mountains; plenty of milk and eggs; trout bathing; terms moderate. Call on or address NICHOLAS BROUS, Woodland, Ulster county, N. Y., via Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING, L. I.—FIRST CLASS Accommodations for permanent and transient boarders; terms $12 and upwards; large elegant rooms; sea bathing, boating, fishing; good stabling; one hour from City Hall; 44 trains daily.

CATSKILL.—GOOD BOARD, IN THE VICINITY OF the mountains; boating, bathing and excellent table, with home comforts; terms moderate. Address Dr. W. B. HURSTIS, Kiskatom, near Catskill, Greene county. Refers to J. A. De Wilde, 84 Beekman street, New York.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; first class house; $10 to $12 per week.
D. P. KENT, Proprietor, 106 Bleecker street, New York.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Madison county, N. Y.—Open for guests; $12 to $15 per week. Apply direct by letter, or to 66 Fifth avenue, A. C. FETERS, Proprietor.

FAMILIES AND OTHERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Board at the Arcnarbin Cottage, Saratoga, during the season, at reasonable rates; three minutes' walk to Regent street, a very desirable location; close to the springs.

FOREST HOME.—BOARD AMIDST THE CATSKILL mountains; good accommodations, reasonable charges, pure air, charming scenery. Apply to B. C. CRAPSER, Cairo, Greene county; reference, H. Fuller, 225 Broadway.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—DUNBARTON HOUSE, Oceanport; within five minutes' walk of track; accommodations first class; terms moderate; stages run to beach and cars. Inquire as 20 Beekman street.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, 50 cents. Table unsurpassed.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J.
This favorite summer resort, celebrated for its scenery and fine atmosphere, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It has all the modern conveniences. It is but sixty minutes' ride from the foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be made for the season.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y., situated half way between Catskill and the Mountain House. This fashionable summer resort, celebrated for its mountain scenery, is now being thoroughly refitted and refurnished; carriages in waiting on the arrival of the cars and boats. For particulars apply at NO. 6, the latter, 212 Broadway, or E. C. DICKINSON, Proprietor.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Celebrated for its healthy location and beauty of scenery; one hour from New York per Morris and Essex Railroad; terms reasonable.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT HOUSE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., facing the Hudson River; charming scenery; prices reduced; a few more rooms vacant. Land at W. 42d st. and 9th av. trains daily. Boats 25c.
J. SAKOOSKA, Newburg Post office.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, now open; New Haven cars make every hour; time 40 minutes.
W. J. FISH & SON.

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SEASIDE BOARD.—NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND.—Elegant country residence; gas and every convenience; beautiful grounds; good bathing, sailing, fishing; stables and barns; good Board, at moderate terms, for two families or a few single gentlemen. Address JACOB SMITH, Jr., 37 Nassau street.

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PRIVATE LESSONS given day or evening.
CIRCULARS at his private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st

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ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 59 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
SATURDAY, JULY 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
59 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, carved black walnut Suits in various colored terse, gilt frame Panel Plate Pier Mirrors, carved black walnut Bedsteads, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, black walnut Dining Chairs, in green leather; gilt frame Oil Paintings, mahogany Wardrobe, painted and enamelled Cottage Suits, Showcases, Bedding, Comforters, Blankets, &c., Silver Plated Ware, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood and mahogany Pianos.

BOWERY THEATRE,
BRILLIANT CONJUNCTION
OF
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CELEBRITIES.
Owing to the immense success attending the engagement of
MR. JAMES M. WARD
the manager has promised upon him to continue
ONE WEEK MORE,
in order to afford the opportunity to the thousands who have been prevented from witnessing Mr. J. McCloskey's
Excelsior Drama of
THROUGH
FIRE
DAYLIGHT,
WITH ALL ITS IMMENSE EFFECTS,
AND
GREAT CONCERT SCENE.
Engagement with the
GREAT MILBURN,
THE WONDERFUL PROTEAN VOCALIST,
who will discourse his
VOLUME OF SONGS,
Viz.:—"The Noisy Swell," "Sarah,"
concluding with his celebrated
LANCASHIRE HORNPIPE.
TOM BOLAS, THE GREAT DUTCH SINGER.
DAN GOWNS, Maps at 77 Cedar street, New York.
Commencing with THE DEAD SHOT.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
Opening of the Minstrel Season.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THE GUNDOLOS IN THEIR SPECIALTIES.
Edwin Kelly, Don Pedro Dorrego, Cool White, Billy Rice, J. K. Campbell, Dave Wilson, H. T. Mudge, Devere and Nelson, H. Nelson.
AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
CARD.—THE TOWN TO MAY.
TWICE MARRIED, &c., &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
MONDAY, July 31.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE, production of the great Moral Drama entitled,
TICK-EP-LOA-PAH.
ROBERT BRIERLY.....GEO. C. BONIFACE
MAY EDWARDS, Miss Lucille Dacosta, Sofas, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, hair and hair Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, Pillows, Stoves, &c.

GREAT EXECUTORS' SALE.
TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.
The magnificent Estate of 175 acres known as the Colonel A. M. Wood Farm, at Ingleside, Queens, near Jamaica, in parcels of from three to one hundred acres, two dwellings, &c.
Greatest chance ever offered for speculation.
Stewart's darden City Railroad runs through property.
Only half an hour's distance to Hempstead.
Free excurs on train.
Great Long Island clam bake. Grafulla's band.
Two-thirds on mortgage for three years.
Free tickets now ready at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
55 Nassau street, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Thursday, August 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, the Stock, Furniture and Fixtures of a first class Restaurant, consisting of white and white Italian marble Bar Counter, 21 feet long; do. Cigar Counter, with black walnut top; black walnut Cases, Cigar Case, Mirror, Gas Chandeliers, Window Screens, Pictures, Crockery and Glassware, 8-day Clock, Rubber Mats, Iron Safes, Office Furniture, stock of Liquors of every description, Cigars, &c.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, New York.
TUESDAY, August 1, 1871,
at 12½ P. M., on the premises.
Absolute sale at auction,
by order of Julius Molter, Esq.,
a
spacious and attractive Dwelling,
with 15¾ acres of ground and
well located Building Lots,
all of which contain fruit and shade trees, and front on a street 60 feet wide, at
Mount Orange, N. J.,
50 minutes from New York
by the Morris and Essex Railroad.
Trains daily.
2¼ miles from the city of Newark by Park avenue.
This property is handsomely located on Prospect street and Orange avenue, cheap for cash, or exchange for Real Estate. S. H. MILLS & CO., 128 Chambers street, room 10.
Money will be advanced on liberal terms to those who intend to commence building at once.
Special train will leave the foot of Barclay and Christopher streets at 11 A. M.
Luncheon on the arrival of the train.
For maps and train passes apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M.,
on the premises,
absolute sale at auction,
(by order of Mr. H. Helmbold),
of choice and valuable property, at
Long Branch, N. J.,
comprising 16 Stores and Dwellings, will let; the large and commodious Hotel favorably known as the Clarendon; and 17 acres of choice land adjoining the Continental Hotel and station, and fronting on the railroad beach drive and the ocean, suitable for hotels, cottages and business purposes. This property is among the most desirable and valuable at the Branch, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder, either in one parcel, or the stores and building lots sold separately or otherwise, at sale or before the day of sale, each

RARE BEN BUTLER.

The Sage of Essex on Politics, Past, Present and Future.

A Peep Into the History of the War of the Rebellion.

Butler the Laboring Man's Champion.

Engineering the Lighthouse Law Through the Massachusetts Legislature.

A STRONG BID FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Paris Communists Find a Sympathizer in Butler.

The New York Riots—The Proper Method of Dealing With a Mob.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 29, 1871.

After breakfast I went up to "Bay View" and called upon General Ben Butler. I asked him if he was ready to grant the interview I had intended to have two or three days before. He said he had no objection. Carrying down to the point of the lawn near the shore a couple of chairs, we sat down in the famous tent on the beach in which the General domiciled himself while preparing for his first Congressional campaign. It was from this tent that he went to the House of Representatives. As soon as the tent was fixed and we had sat down—

"Well," said the General, now you may ask what you please."

"You have no objections to my taking down your replies in shorthand?"

"On the contrary," he said, "I would rather insist on it, as I prefer my own words to any one's report from memory, especially as I find it impossible to have even my carefully considered words correctly quoted by my opponents or critics, as they may choose to consider themselves. I find that most of them seem to prefer to put words into my mouth and then demolish their own arguments."

"Well, I have seen various criticisms of your course. Suppose I ask first of them?"

"Very well," said the General.

HOW AND WHY GENERAL BUTLER ENLISTED—DEMOCRAT DIVISION OF TROOPS IN NEW ENGLAND.

I said—"A leading Boston paper charges, in reference to a remark you made about another candidate for Governor, that you were an opponent of the republican party even after you entered the army, as was clearly shown by your attempt to officer a brigade or division in New England exclusively by active members of the democratic party. How is that?"

"I observed that charge," said the General, "and it is one of the few that do not arise from deliberate malice, but from pure ignorance of the facts and circumstances. The first success of the Union arms in 1861 was the capture of Hatteras, in which I took part. Having been previously relieved by Major General Wool, in obedience to the cry at that time that all officers should be of the regular army, I was, as Mr. Lincoln termed it, 'out of a job.' I said to the President one day in September, 'I think, Mr. President, that you are carrying on this war on a wrong principle and it is apparently without your fault. All our troops are raised by Governors of States and all our Governors are republicans. As a rule they appoint none but republicans to office in the army, especially the line officers, although they sometimes take regimental commanders irrespective of their political opinions, if educated at West Point. The captains and lieutenants enlist the men. However, they enlist only those whom they know, or who have confidence in them.' (This was before the day of bounties.) 'The consequence is, you are getting no democrats into the war. This should be a war for the Union, and the whole Union, and not a party war, as the course that is now pursued has a tendency to make it. Now,' I said to the President, 'I am a democrat; well known as such in New England. This success at Hatteras has given me some military prestige. I will go to New England and enlist a division for service on the Southern coast, but I propose to enlist all democrats, if possible. There is no surer way to make men interested on our side than to put them into it, especially with epaulets on their shoulders; but in order to do that I must have the power of commissioning the officers, or at least the consent of the Governors of the States to commission such officers as I may recommend.' Mr. Lincoln said, 'Butler, there is meat in that suggestion. Go to Cameron, consult with him; draw such an order as will accomplish your purpose and I will approve it.' I said again to the President, 'All your supplies are now drawn from the Middle and Western States. Why not allow a portion to come to New England? Your expeditions are being fitted out from New York or from the Mississippi River. Give me authority to fit out my expedition from Boston and get its supplies there, so as to give my section some of the benefits as well as the burdens of the war.' He said, 'embody that also in your order.' I came to New England, saw the governors of all the States, who all agreed to co-operate with me heartily, except the Governor of Rhode Island, who asked to be excused, because Rhode Island was fitting out and aiding Burnside's expedition. I explained to each of the governors my purpose, and they heartily concurred, with the exception of Governor Andrew, who thought it would not do to have democrats go to the war when I suggested to him the name of a gentleman high in the democratic party of Massachusetts who had offered to go with my expedition as Brigadier General, and against whom he had a personal objection. I chose as leading officers primarily those who had been with me as delegates in the Baltimore Convention. I purposed to take a leading democrat in New Hampshire, but was prevented from having him raise a regiment, although the Governor was willing to commission him by the influence of President Pierce. My staff were all democrats, or old whigs, and, indeed, more than nine-tenths of my enlisted men were democrats.

OPPOSITION OF GENERAL BUTLER.

To such an extent did we carry that, I believe Governor Andrew really thought that when we went down to New Orleans we should succeed, inasmuch that he felt it his duty to go to the President and personally beseech him to prevent the appointment as brigadier general of the gentleman to whom I have referred. When we left for New Orleans I doubt whether 300 out of my 6,000 New England men had ever voted the republican ticket. When I returned from New Orleans I doubt whether 300 votes could have been found that would not be thrown for the republican ticket. If the editor had known these facts he would hardly have imputed, as proof of want of allegiance to the republican party, actions which were in the broadest and highest sense, and with the advice of his leader, taken in behalf of that party and the country.

BUTLER ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

I said, "You say that all laws should be enforced—that the Chief Magistrate, under his oath, has no option about it. As I read your letter he has no right to allow his private judgment of the expediency of any law to interfere with its execution. Is that your view?" "Clearly," responded General Butler, and taking up an evening edition of the Boston *Journal*, containing a criticism of his theory of the duty of a chief executive, he added, "and an argument that I see in the *Journal* to-night has not changed, but confirmed, my opinions about it. Governor Andrew thought it was his duty to see that laws were enforced. He found that his power of enforcing the laws was seriously impaired by the constitutional provision for the election of sheriffs, which took them from under his control. Therefore he advocated and, by his great personal power, carried through the appointment of a State police, which should be under the control of the Executive and enable him to enforce the laws; and from that time to the present the State police have enforced or permitted to remain not enforced the laws of the Commonwealth, as the Governor and Council have directed. Within a year I am informed that the State constables have returned a large quantity of liquors seized by them without prosecuting either the liquor manufacturer or the liquor dealers who violated the law, and they have done this under the direction of the Governor and Council, and this has been done in more than one instance. Singularly enough, however, considering why the State police was organized, the last Legislature took away the appointing power of the State police from the Governor, and invested it in a Board of Commissioners, so that one great purpose for which the State Police was instituted and advocated by Governor Andrew, and wherein they were specially distinguished from sheriffs under the constitution, has been also abandoned and the State police are in a great measure out of the hands of the Governor and Council, who are directly responsible to the people who elect them, and made dependent on a board of police commissioners, who are in no way responsible to the people. I agree with all my mind to the constitutional provision that the "several magistrates and officers of government invested with authority, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are their (the people's) substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them," and so believing I suppose that the Chief Magistrate is chiefly responsible to them for the power which they have entrusted to him to execute their laws. His constitutional resignation, being the supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, I had supposed, notwithstanding any argument of this wise correspondent, that it was the duty of the Supreme Executive to see to it that the other officers of the Commonwealth performed their constitutional and legal duties in the enforcement of the laws. It is clearly somebody's duty to do so. If not the Governor's whose is it?"

BUTLER ON THE COMMUNE.

"I did not see your speech at Gloucester. I've marked on reading in my notes the dreadful word 'Commune.' What did you say about the Paris Commune? I see that some of the conservative republican papers charge you with defending and vindicating Commune atrocities and all."

General Butler replied:—"I said in substance that the Commune of Paris were fighting for the right of local self-government, and that that principle embodies all republican institutions; that while no man could sympathize with their excesses, yet we ought not to forget that they were fighting for liberty, however mistaken; that they represented the people as against an usurped government, and that these excesses even were the acts of desperate men, who had been refused all terms of capitulation and surrender, and were palliated in view of the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children by the Versailles government, amounting, it is said, to many thousands—so many that their execution had to be done by guns worked by machinery, men refusing to do it all. I said, also, that I thought that pulling down of the column of Napoleon in the Place Vendoine by the order of the Paris government might be justified to them in this, that that statue only commemorated the acts of a military chief of an arbitrary power, which had built its empire on the ruins of republican liberty.

THE PARIS COMMUNE AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

"I might have said that the Commune had the example of our fathers as a precedent, who, at the beginning of the revolution, threw down a statue erected to George III, in the Bowling Green, New York; and, worse than the Commune, the statue being made of lead, they cast him into bullets and shot his own subjects with them. Is this be a treason to republican liberty make the most of it."

THE GENERAL AS A FRIEND OF THE LABORING MAN.

"It is charged—you must excuse my plainness of speech—that you have never shown any sympathy with working men, although it is said you will now try and get their votes; that you never attempted to ameliorate their condition when you were in a position to at least try to do it. The plain English of this is, of course, that you are playing the demagogue; but still it is just as well to state the case without beating about the bush."

"All men," replied the General to this blunt question, "all men judge others by the highest standard that they have, and they can have no higher standard than their own comprehension of the principles of right and wrong and motives of action. Balances graduated to weigh a pound cannot possibly measure a ton. Men who know that they themselves would, if they could, play the demagogue, of course suppose that others do as they would do. It is their highest standard of judgment; but a man who has been before the public for a quarter of a century must have a record upon most topics of public thought. More than twenty years ago the campaign was fought in this State, which ended in the election of Boutwell, as Governor, and Sumner, as Senator. At that time I was engaged in advocating the reduction of the hours of labor at Lowell from thirteen and a half hours, which the operatives then worked, to ten hours a day. The Governor was then elected by a majority; failing to get a majority of the people he was elected by a ballot of the House and Senate. Representatives were also chosen by a majority. When a town failed to elect on the second Thursday in November there was a new election had on the fourth Monday. It so happened in that election that the ten Representatives of Lowell gave the balance of power to the coalition party and against the whigs. The Governor, and, I believe, a majority of the Senate, failed of election by the people. The election at Lowell for Representatives was set aside by the city government because of a miscount in one of the wards—a very frivolous pretext, for which I had the Aldermen afterwards indicted. All the Lowell Representatives were elected on the ten-hour ticket, so that the labor men held the balance of power. To get rid of that balance of power the Lowell manufacturers committed the injustice I have stated, and a new election was ordered on the fourth Monday of November. Upon that election depended the political complexion of the State, the election of Boutwell as Governor and of Sumner as Senator. The whole force of the whig party was thrown into Lowell to carry it. I suppose that the ten-hour movement was then under my lead, because in a room of one of the largest manufacturing corporations in Lowell a placard was posted declaring that whoever voted for Ben Butler ten-hour ticket would be discharged from the employment of that company. William S. Robinson, then a noted writer for the New York *Tribune*, was brought into Lowell by the whig leaders to discuss the pending issues and challenge me to a discussion of the labor questions during that contest. The discussion, however, did not come off. Mr. Robinson, however, desired to make a speech on that subject at the depot, which so incensed the laboring men that they ran the car on which the speaker's platform was out of the depot, and Mr. Robinson escaped through a window. The 'Ben Butler Ten-hour Ticket' was elected, and that contest and the election of Charles Sumner as Senator, and the first agitation subsequently of the labor question in the Legislature was made by the Lowell delegation. The following year I was elected upon the same ticket to represent Lowell as a ten-hour man, and in the House of Representatives ten hour legislation was had. The workingmen of Lowell will have longer memories upon my record as a labor reformer than my detractors, and I am by no means severed from my early conviction on the subject of hours of labor, forced upon me by a residence from boyhood in a manufacturing city."

THE BALLOT FOR WOMEN.

I asked, "Would you oppose the efforts of the woman suffrage party to get the ballot for woman? They propose to go into the field against Mr. Jewell if he is nominated, and they are too much in earnest to be satisfied with anything but a yes or no answer. What do you say—yes, or no?"

The General replied:—"Upon that subject I have no new step to take or thought to express. Considerably more than a year since one of the leading advocates of the right of women suffrage called on me to express my views upon that subject. I said to her then that I had not sufficiently examined it to have come to a conclusion, and that a topic of such gravity ought not to be made a subject of hasty conclusion, but that whenever I had come to definite opinions I would make them known. I understood that the lady (Susan B. Anthony) complained afterward that I had not communicated my opinions, and therefore that I was to be taken to be against woman suffrage. It became my official duty, however, to examine the question fully as a member of the Judicial Committee of the House of Representatives during the Forty-first Congress, and that, too, upon the proposition whether by the constitution of the United States the right of suffrage was not already secured to women. Upon the best examination I could give I came to the conclusion that the constitution of the United States has granted to women the right of suffrage as against all State laws whatever. The reasons by which that conclusion was sustained are set forth in the minority report of the committee, signed by Judge Loughridge and myself. Having found that women held the highest offices and were entitled to vote under the English common law, from which was derived our system of laws, and the best principles of which are supposed to be embodied in our constitution, State and national, I could have no doubt as to their right to vote, he voted for and on appointed to office under the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth."

ACROSS THE RUBICON.

As I rose to return it occurred to me that the Boston *Advertiser* and some other papers had expressed a desire to know whether the General would accept as final the decision of the Republican State Convention in case it should not select him as the Gubernatorial candidate of the party, so I said, "One question more. I see one republican paper says it would like to have asked you one question—shall I ask the same question?" "Certainly," said the General. "why not?"

"Well, it said it would like to ask you what you will do if you are defeated before the Republican Convention?"

"I should have liked to have replied to him," answered the General, with a smile, "that I have never contemplated such a contingency."

Having written down this reply I left the tent and drove over to Gloucester.

BUTLER ON THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

I said, "A great deal of interest is felt in the community on the questions raised by the late riot in New York and the manner of its suppression; have you any objection to give me your view on that question?"

"Certainly not," he said. "I suppose nobody will deny that if a procession representing any religious or social phase of life of the adopted citizen of New York came here to be permitted to take place in the streets of cities all must be. If any one is to be restrained all must be; but in neither case, the question of the parade or the suppression cannot be submitted for one moment to the decision of a mob. For myself, I doubt whether the streets of cities ought to be used for processions of any kind, character, or on any but subjects substantially representing the whole people and which the whole people take part in. The public streets are for the common convenience and necessities of the whole people, and the occupation of streets by any considerable processions necessarily, for the time, excludes the use of them by the remainder of the people. Why should the citizens be thus excluded? Processions upon any recognized holiday and in which all the people take part would stand upon a different basis. Labor is then supposed to be suspended. Of course nothing should prevent any body of men on any occasion assembling at their pleasure upon their own grounds, upon any occasion whatever, to advocate or oppose any measure or doctrine what-ever. The right of the whole people to regulate such sectarian or party processions by law seems to me to be too clear for argument. Besides, there seems to me to be a sort of moral treason on the assembling of our adopted fellow citizens of any nationality, whether German, French or Irish, to celebrate events that have happened or are happening in their native country. By coming here they declare their intention to become American citizens. They effectually sever all their former relations when they are taking upon themselves the final obligation. It is that they renounce all allegiance to any foreign potentates whatever, and anything that tends to keep up distinctively foreign organizations is in effect opposed to American citizenship. Nobody can object to fondly cherished memories of the fatherland, but the objections are the public expression by public organizations of interest in the government, in its organization or action, in the fatherland. The difficulty in such persons and such organizations seems to be steps backwards and not forwards, looking to the past, not to the present and future. But although I have no sympathy with the mob or with those who in any way pander to them, and believe the sternest and most effective means should be taken to suppress them, I think there was unnecessary and frightful destruction of life in the late occurrences in New York city, which, with a little forethought on the part of those having the matter in charge, might have well been averted. In the first place it does not seem to me that any very considerable portion of the respectable Irish citizens or Catholics, as such, were actively engaged in the demonstration. Their Church and its teachers and leading men were unanimous against it. Doubtless many were brought there from curiosity. Indeed, the exhibition of a military procession itself tends to gather a mob. The parade of a regiment through the streets of any town would attract a crowd around them, especially if the military are supposed to be about to do anything, such as a review, or to suppress a riot. Now, some 6,000 or 8,000 of the military of New York were centred in a particular portion of New York city, where they attracted a very large crowd of people. It is the history of all mobs, which are generally led by the burglar, the thief, or the pickpocket, who does so in part by the hope of plunder. At the beginning take one selected hundred men out of any mob and it will cease to be a riotous one. Called together by curiosity, if any of the mob are hurt it's become sympathy. Now the proposition was to allow the Orange procession to march a given distance down the Eighth avenue without being molested. Why not, then, have cleared the Eighth avenue by the aid of the police and military for that distance, then have placed cordons of military across the streets entering into the avenue in that space, and keeping everybody out; place in suspected houses, if any, a few guards to prevent assaults from houses and the procession might have marched without a single life being lost and the object effected much better than it was done by bloodshed."

BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

When, in 1864, I was in charge of the city of New York during the election, I attribute largely the quiet of the city to the fact that there was no military seen in it, although everybody knew that there was plenty and that it would be brought to bear in any disorder.

THE MILITARY CRITICS.

I think that the conduct of military officers in command was not to be commended. Troops ought never in time of peace to be marched through the streets of a city with loaded muskets. When it becomes necessary to fire upon the mob there will always be time enough to load the guns, and that point of time should always be reserved for clearness and reflection by the officers and to beget steadiness among the men and to allow the mob, if they will, to disperse. Then there would be no firing without orders. To give general directions to fire at houses whenever they are attacked, and houses containing women and children, can hardly be justifiable orders. If not, then the soldiers fired without orders. As far as I can learn by the newspapers—and very little is to be learned from their accounts—the firing began by a captain of the Eighty-fourth being knocked down, and as he rose up, perhaps maddened by the assault and without reflection he cried out 'Fire!' Firing on the mob began and was continued in a desultory manner. Many innocent persons always lose their lives when a mob is fired on in the crowded streets of a city. Whoever lets loose a minie ball with a range of 500 yards has no knowledge of its execution in a mob. I observe in Major General Shaler's account of that mob he says:—

The testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops retaliated firearms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows and housetops, and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth had been struck down by a missile thrown on a housetop, one of the men shot in the head, another received a flesh wound, two of the men of the Ninth had been killed outright, a number wounded and three of the Sixth wounded, that a fire was opened upon the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the police force and of the military present that the troops did not fire any too soon, but that in a very few minutes more it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fifth street saved the sacrifice of a much greater number at some other point.

"I do not object," continued the General, "that the military fired too soon, but that they did not fire under the orders of their superior officers or a careful consideration of the question on the spot. I object to the word 'military' retaliation. The military have no retaliation in case of a riot. They are there to execute the law as a stern duty and in the most forcible manner, not to retaliate and slaughter. They are the arm of the law and execute its bidding when, after the fullest consideration, its command is given. In time of peace no man's life is taken by the law except after certain legal forms, including deliberation and judgment, are complied with. How can, then, the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent and guilty persons be justified on the ground of retaliation by the military? The Sheriff would not be justified in executing his prisoner one hour sooner than his warrant authorizes, even if his prisoner should make upon him a most violent assault. When the instant came and cool judgment approved, then the mob should be dispersed in the most effective manner possible, and should be made to feel that it was not a battle between them and the soldiers but a contest between them and the law."

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A New Yorker, just returned from the White Mountains, says that, so far as hotel accommodations are concerned, the "Tip Top" House had better be "tipped up and toppled over."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* advocates the attendance of Southern delegates to the National Democratic Convention and says:—

If we do not attend the Convention the people of the North will attribute it to motives which will be as discreditable to us as a people of sense as they will be unjust. It would be used upon the hustings in every Northern State that the South is still rebellious, and would do more to keep up the fever heat of the honest, though misinformed Northern masses, than almost anything that we could do.

The editor of the Albany *Journal* says "New Yorkers like to be robbed." He probably "knows how it is himself."

Governor Hoffman is expected to deliver the address before the Schuyler County Fair. "None but the brave deserve the fair."

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is mentioned as the editor of a new republican paper about to be started in Washington.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana have adopted a resolution unanimously recommending Thomas A. Hendricks as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that the prospects of the democratic party are not very flattering. "Hope told a flattering tale."

Mount Hoffman is situated between Mount Clay and Mount Madison, in the White Mountains. Between Clay and Madison a mountain labored and brings forth a pretty big mouse.

An exchange says Governor Hoffman is at the "Revenue" House, in Boston, on his way to New Hampshire. There are a good many hotels in Boston, like those at the watering places, that do not yield a revenue to their proprietors. The "Revere" House is probably meant.

The Seneca Falls *Reveille* (democratic organ in Seneca county), is pitching into the democracy for its canal policy. The poor (?) democracy seem to be catching it everywhere in this State.

The Boston *Post* is having a whisk with "stumptail flour." Many poor people are stumped nowadays to get flour of any sort.

It is stated that Bret Harte is paid ten thousand dollars a year to write where, when and what he pleases. This is one of the "tricks that are dark."

CONNECTICUT.

A Boiler Explosion in Clinton—Two Men Killed.

Thursday evening last the steam boiler in Mr. F. E. Colburn's fish oil works at Clinton exploded with terrific force, instantly killing the engineer, Mr. A. M. Barlow, of Deep River, and the fireman, a man named Austin, who is supposed to belong in Scranton, Pa. He had been employed but a few days. His body was found near the ruins, denuded of clothing and with the head blown off. They presented a most horrible spectacle. Appearances indicated that he was blown through the roof. The body of Mr. Barlow was found about twenty feet from the building, under a pile of lumber. His head was split open from the top of the forehead to the base of the skull, and the face was badly burned. Mrs. H. K. Post, who happened to be passing the building at the time, was struck on the shoulder by a brick and seriously wounded. Mr. Colburn, the proprietor of the works, had a narrow escape, he having just previous to the accident gone to the dock, a short distance off. The force exerted by the explosion was very great, the débris of the building being blown a great distance. It is thought the explosion was caused by turning water into the boiler after the water in it had got too low.

MARINE SURVEYS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29, 1871.

Captain James B. Phillips, United States Marine Corps, and party arrived here this morning, to make a survey of the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers and take tidal observations of the currents in Hampton Roads for the benefit of commerce.

WASHINGTON.

Important Action Relative to the Tax on the Borrowed Capital of Bankers.

Appointment of Commissioners Under the Treaty of Washington.

General Sheridan's Views on the Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

Appointment of Commissioners Under the Washington Treaty.

Information has been received here that the British government has appointed Mr. Gurney, the Recorder of the city of London, Commissioner on its part under the Treaty of Washington. The President, it is known, has appointed as the United States Commissioner Judge Frazer, of Indiana. The third Commissioner is to be appointed by the United States and Her Majesty conjointly; but in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, then he shall be named by the Spanish Minister at Washington. It is thought here, however, that no such contingency will arise, as Minister Roberts, under the treaty, will designate the third Commissioner only in the event of the failure to do so by the United States and Great Britain. The recent telegram from Madrid stating that he had been authorized to exercise the functions of the third Commissioner is prematvre. The Commissioners under the treaty are to meet at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, to examine and decide all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Great Britain. It has heretofore been stated that the British government has appointed, as its agent or attorney under the treaty provisions, Henry Howard, to present and support the claims on its behalf and to answer the claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The United States government has just appointed on its part for similar purposes Mr. John S. Hale, of New York. None of the arbitrators to meet at Geneva have yet been named.

The Tax Upon Borrowed Capital of Bankers.

The announcement to-day by Commissioner Pleasonton, that the provisions of the Revenue law should not be construed to impose a tax upon borrowed capital of bankers, and instructing assessors hereafter to assess the same upon the basis of the capital owned by bankers and employed by them in a banking business, created surprise among those acquainted with the history of the subject. Commissioner Delano, shortly after his appointment, decided that the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent should be assessed monthly upon the capital employed in the business of banking, whether by bankers or brokers—that is, beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds. This exemption, however, applies only to national banks. During the spring and summer of 1869 the New York bankers and brokers opposed most strenuously the ground taken by Mr. Delano, but were finally compelled to yield and comply with the order to pay the assessment made on all borrowed capital used in their business transactions. Under the present ruling of Commissioner Pleasonton claims for refunding the amounts already paid will be filed, and that will bring the matter directly before the Secretary of the Treasury, who will refer the construction of the sections of the act bearing upon this tax to the Attorney General for his opinion. Judging from the tenor of previous decisions emanating from the Department of Justice, Attorney General Akerman will decide that Commissioner Pleasonton's construction of the law is incorrect and that the tax should be assessed on borrowed capital. The public will then be treated to a repetition of the order of May 16 last, wherein Mr. Pleasonton was overruled in his opinion of the law authorizing the collection of a tax of two and one-half per cent on dividends, interest on coupons, &c., for the last five months of 1870. It appears that the increase of revenue from the tax on bankers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, when the order of Commissioner Delano to collect the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent on borrowed capital had been in operation throughout the year, was $1,083,394 in excess of the amount collected during the previous fiscal year. The entire amount of this tax collected during that year was $4,419,911, of which the collection districts of New York city paid nearly one-tenth. Of the increased collections during the year 1870 it is safe to say that fully $750,000 was from the tax on borrowed capital, while the claims for refunding will probably exceed twice that sum.

General Sheridan and the Indians.

In forwarding to the headquarters of the army a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, of the Tenth United States cavalry, expressing the fear of a war between the Cheyennes and the Kiowas, General Sheridan endorses it as follows:—

Much of what you hear may be set down as Indian talk. It is well known on the Plains that the Kiowas are the most cowardly, and at the same time the most noisy and troublesome of the tribes. I do not anticipate any hostility from them, nor do I think they can get any special sympathy from any of the other Indian tribes. If the agents will only hold out stiffly to the policy that when the Indian commits a crime he must be punished, the Indian question will soon pass into a thing of the past.

The Interest on the New Loan.

The checks for the quarterly interest on the new loan will be mailed on Monday to all parties holding registered stock. The checks are printed on violet colored paper, containing localized fibre, the same as in the legal tenders and fractional currency. The wording on the face of the check is as follows:—

Funded loan of 1881. Interest at five per cent. Treasurer of the United States. Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository, pay to —— or order, in coin, —— dollars, for three months' interest due on registered stock, and charge amount in general account with Treasurer United States.

On the back of the check is the following endorsement:—

This check is payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco, or the designated depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg.

A vignette of President Grant ornaments the left of the check.

The subscriptions to the new loan during the past week were less than sixty thousand dollars.

Distilleries Held by the Government.

An article having been published in many newspapers the effect of which creates a wrong impression as to the number of distilleries now held bythe Internal Revenue Bureau on purchase at sales on distrain, and as to negotiation for the possession of the same, the following statement of facts taken from the records is published:—The government now holds eighteen tacts of real estate bid in at such sales since February, 1869, to secure taxes that could not have been otherwise collected, of which nne are distillery premises. No negotiations are going on with speculators or others for the possession of this property, but it is held subject to redemption by the former owners or to lease or sale in the manner provided in the statute.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that imported perfumery may be sold in the riginal and unbroken package, as entered at the ustom House, without being stamped; but when ne original package is broken and the smaller ackages are taken therefrom the bottles contained a the smaller packages must be stamped before they re sold or offered for sale. In regard to stamping a arrel or gallon bottle of Cologne water to retail tom, the Commissioner says the law does not authorize such a practice. The law requires the stamp o be affixed to the bottle or other enclosure in which ne article is sold and delivered, even though the bttle or enclosure may be furnished by the purdaser.

In reply to a letter from a citizen of Baltimore, in rlation to raspberry and other syrup the Commissiner of Internal Revenue says that syrups are liable to stamp duty under "schedule C," and the amount or tax on a single package depends upon the weight of the package with its contents. A package weighing two pounds or less, requires a one cent stamp, and an additional cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof in excess of two pounds, whether the package is large or small and whether the vessel is furnished by the purchaser or not.

Treasury Department Decisions.

The Treasury Department has decided in a letter to the Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa., that the penal tonnage tax imposed on a vessel for a violation of section twenty of the act of July 20, 1866, does not become a charge on the goods brought into the United States in apparent violation of the same act and section so far as to make the prepayment of that tax a condition to entry. The liabilities of the goods to forfeiture and the vessel to the tax are distinct, though the liability of the vessel to the tax depends upon the liability of the goods to forfeiture.

The Department has alsodecided that a protest and appeal are not necessary in case of imposition of a fine by a Collector of Customs as a ground for the remission of the penalty.

Uniform Tax on Tobacco.

For several years past the manufacturers of tobacco have urged a uniform tax on all grades of manufactured tobacco, which has been steadily opposed by the plug manufacturers. When Mr. Delano was Commissioner of Internal Revenue a large delegation of the American Tobacco Association called upon him and presented arguments in favor of an uniform tax. The objection raised against it at that time was that it would unsettle business, and the Commissioner refused to agree to the views of the delegation. Commissioner Pleasonton, however, is convinced that a uniform tax, based on the mean of present taxation, would be both just and equitable, and will so recommend in his annual report to Congress.

Orders for the Seizure of Smoking Tobacco.

Commissioner Pleasonton has issued orders to Supervisors of Internal Revenue to seize a certain brand of smoking tobacco classed as liable to a tax of only sixteen cents and manufactured in North Carolina. This tobacco has been extensively sold to dealers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, and an examination of it shows that it is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents. Supervisor Presbrey, of Virginia, to-day seized several lots in this city.

Looking After the Smugglers.

A large proportion of the bay rum of commerce is made in this country, according to statements of Treasury officials, from the bay oil, which is distilled from the leaves of the bay and imported from the West Indies. The duty on the article is so high—$32 a pound—as to induce constant efforts to smuggle it into this country. It is found by Customs officers on nearly every vessel coming from the West Indies, and special instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of ports to rigidly enforce the laws against smuggling in every case where this article is found on shipboard.

Reorganization of the Savannah Custom House.

Dr. George H. Stone, late Auditor in the Chicago Custom House, has been appointed Deputy Collector in the Savannah Custom House, under Collector Robb, vice Wellman, the defaulter, who was dismissed from that position. Mr. Charles H. Townsend, of the Customs Division in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been ordered to assist Collector Robb in reorganizing the force employed at the port, and has also been tendered the position of Auditor in that Custom House.

Award of Contracts.

It is understood the contract for the basework of the new State Department building has been awarded to Messrs. Bodwell & Co., of Maine, and the contract for granite for the superstructure to Ordway & Co., of Virginia.

German American Association.

A meeting of German citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a German American Society which shall, in all essential particulars, agree with the programme laid down by the Germans in New York. The association is not to be formed simply for the purpose of promoting political interests and to protect Germans throughout the country, but to diffuse German social characteristics and German intelligence.

The Weekly Financial Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $295,300. The shipments were:—Notes, $634,981; national currency, $715,104.

The Treasury holds in trust as security for national bank circulation $361,760,550, and for public deposits $15,766,500. National bank circulation outstanding this date, $319,384,079.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $417,165; total for fiscal year to date, $13,383,390.

NEWARK'S OLD STORY.

Another Elopement—What Beer, Beauty and Turtle Soup Accomplished.

Newark is nothing if not sensational. It is a matter of fact that never within the memory of the most ancient inhabitant haue so many genuine sensations been crowded into a single month of the town's history than during the present month of July. On the second day it was the scene of a tragedy the parallel of which, in many respects, is not to be found, perhaps, in the entire annals of American criminal jurisprudence. This was the South street murder. Less than a week afterwards the country was startled by another terrific affair, the frightful disaster on the Newark and New York Railroad, resulting in the death of five human beings. Just eight days after that the intelligence was flashed far and near that a poor old man named Raftery was roasted alive in his own house. This, as the HERALD stated last Sunday, subsequently turned out to be, if the verdict of a coroner's jury is to be relied upon, a murder of the foulest character. Besides, there is on the record one or two serious affrays, one of which may yet turn out a homicide.

THE VERY LATEST SENSATION,

the particulars of which leaked out yesterday, is an elopement. The facts appear to be as follows:—Last fall there came to dwell in Newark, from Alexandria, Va., a widow named Hoeness, who fully realized the "fat, fair and forty" ideal. She had a strong eye to business, and opened a refreshment saloon in Camfield street, in the rear of ex-Mayor Peddie's large factory. On her "opening" night she gave a "blowout," in which choice lager and highly seasoned turtle soup were the chief ingredients. She drew a large share of custom, and among the *habitués* of her place was

AN AMOROUS TRUNKMAKER,

named Charles Greiger. The latter possessed a wife and a family of three pretty children. These resided on Clinton Hill. Latterly so assiduous was Charles in his attention to the widow's place that his fellow workmen began chaffing him on the subject. They swore he was in love with the widow, but he said, "Tut! tut! It's

ONLY HER LAGER THAT I LOVE."

Be that as it may, it is an ominous fact that Charles was very much away from home when he ought to be there. Last Friday morning his wife appeared at Peddie's factory in quest of her husband, who, she said, had not been home all night. Neither had he been at the factory since noontime the day before. On going over to the widow's it was found that she, too, had disappeared. Her place was entirely deserted. The impression, therefore, is that the widow and the fascinated Charles know a good deal more about their individual movements than anybody else. In short, it is more than suspected that they are now somewhere together enjoying love, lager and turtle soup to their hearts' content. The detectives are on the *qui vive*.

SATURDAY NIGHT ASSAULTS.

George Bennett, of No. 9 New Chambers street, was found last evening wandering about near his residence, bleeding profusely from three severe cuts in the head. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home. He refused to inform the police in what manner he had been injured, but it was afterwards learned that he had been beaten about the head by his wife with a bottle.

Last evening Catharine Gilmartin and John Bray, both residents of 83 Baxter street, became involved in a quarrel at their residence. A fracas ensued, during which Catharine struck John on the head with an axe, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. John had his wound dressed at the Franklin street police station, where Catharine was accommodated with a cell for the night.

John Taber, of 121 East Forty-fifth street, quarrelled with Charles Aiten, of 88 Aiten street, and during the fight which resulted Aiten stabbed Taber in the abdomen with a pair of shears, inflicting a slight wound. Taber was taken to his home and Aiten was locked up.

TWO MEN CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

BUFFALO, July 29, 1871.

Alexander Lovelot, a French Canadian, residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, were carried over Niagara Falls. On Friday the remnants of their boat were found below the falls. The bodies have not yet been found. Lovelot leaves a wife and three children.

THE "MINNIE FRENCH" MYSTERY.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

How Unsophisticated Young Girls Are Roped In and How They Are Not.

TWO TALES WITH ONE MORAL.

A Visit to an Uptown Female Boarding House.

The sad death of Minnie French, alias Virginia Rockwell, by her own hand, a few days ago, as announced in these columns, has, from the beauty, the social position and accomplishments of the young woman, attracted more than ordinary attention to her case. The assumed air of mystery which surrounded her parting moments and her dying declaration that she was a stranger in the city and had been taken in, and that the cause of her suicide should go to the grave with her, did but heighten the curiosity aroused by her rash act.

Dr. Walter R. Fleming, of West Thirty-first street, who has been frequently called to attend patients in Mrs. Heath's house, in the same street, and who was promptly called in to attend Minnie French, is strongly of the opinion that Minnie and her sister were strangers in New York, and that they were taken to Kate Heath's place without any knowledge on their part of the character of the house. The story, as told by the dead woman and her sister, is

A STRANGE ONE IF TRUE.

but there are many weak points about it which hardly admit of its acceptance as truth. Minnie was certainly a beautiful woman in every respect physically, and one whom it is easy to believe would have had numerous suitors for her hand and heart, and the tale turns as usual upon disappointed early love, which begot moroseness and melancholy, a shrinking from fashionable society the subsequent growth of despair and development of insanity, which led her on many occasions before to attempt her own destruction. Those symptoms had been noticed and carefully watched by her mother and step-father, her own father having died while she was quite young, who took every possible means to counteract it. They privately summoned from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester and other cities the best and

MOST EXPERT PHYSICIANS

acquainted with brain and nervous diseases to attend the young woman at her home in Goldsboro, N. C. One of those medical gentlemen, who took her to his own home and family for better treatment, it is said wrote to her mother that Virginia had something the matter with her; that he didn't know she was such a wicked girl, and that he was glad she was going to Saratoga, &c., all of which is not in the remotest degree like the production of an intelligent physician. It can be readily believed that she was the leader of fashion in Goldsboro or in Charlottesville, in both of which cities it is said she resided and that she was devotedly attached to her mother. But that a fond mother would allow

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

July 30---Ninth Sunday After Pentecost.

THE RELIGIOUS PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Interesting Herald Religious Correspondence.

Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Services To-Day.

Rev Charles B. Smyth will preach, morning and evening, in the New York University, on the late riot in New York.

Rev. Dr. A. Huntington Clapp will preach, morning and evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle church.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Holdrich will preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal church this morning, and Rev. Thomas Crowther in the evening.

Rev. Abbott Brown preaches this morning and afternoon in the Church of the Reformation.

Rev. Mr. Osterhout, of Massachusetts, will preach this morning and evening in the Fifty-third street Baptist church.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach this morning in the Church of Our Saviour.

Divine services will be held this morning and afternoon in St. Thomas' church.

Rev. Mr. Deming, of Boston, who will supply the pulpit of the Tabernacle Baptist church during the absence of Rev. Dr. Kendrick in Europe, will preach this morning and evening.

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this morning in Chickering Hall (Fifth Universalist church).

The Feast of St. Ann will be celebrated in St. Ann's church, East Twelfth street, this morning, by a solemn high mass. Rev. Dr. Burtsell will preach.

Divine services will be held in Zion Church this morning and evening.

Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, in Lyric Hall, this morning and evening.

"The presence and power of spirits will be made manifest through the mediumship of Master Hough" this evening at 157 Sixth avenue.

Scottish Preaching and Preachers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Since the appearance of an article under this heading in the *Scottish American Journal* of July 13 the subject appears to have attracted some attention, as is manifested by the letter from "One Who Knows Both Sides," in your valuable paper of the 16th ult., and an article signed "A." in the New York *Evangelist* of the 27th, I trust that on this ground, and as the matter seems to require ventilation, you will pardon my trespassing on your space.

I would first point out a fact apparently overlooked by both the above writers, that the article in the *Scottish American Journal* treats of Scottish preaching and preachers, and not of Scottish theology and theologians. I can hardly conceive it possible that these two things should be confounded, but in the circumstances I may remind the co-claimants that theology bears much the same relation to preaching that law does to pleading. From this they will understand that a great theologian may be a poor preacher, just as a great lawyer may be a poor advocate. It will now be clear that while commending the acquisition of sound knowledge in the Scottish curriculum, the *Scottish American Journal* makes its point, by claiming for it the feature of laying a greater emphasis upon preaching, and not by depreciating the whole theological course of the American student. The above remarks apply to much said by both "One Who Knows Both Sides" and "A," and now I will, with your permission, examine their articles briefly in detail.

The assertion made by the *Scottish American Journal* that Mr. Taylor is nothing more than a fair specimen of a Scottish preacher is correctly construed (how otherwise?) by "One Who Knows Both Sides," but the implication he discovers in it is absurd and confuted by the remark quoted in his last paragraph. How can the *Scottish American Journal* have implied that American congregations have "nothing more to do than to pick up the Scotchman they meet," if at the same time it speaks of those who have crossed the Atlantic as "unsuccessful and unfortunate?" He insists upon Drs. Ormiston and Thompson wearing that cap, by the way, but if they have no more common sense than to do so, I am afraid they would never have been where they are.

Then, again, where got he is recollection of Scotch preaching, "long, dry, argumentative sermons, and of prayers that know no end?" Such have no doubt been heard and may be heard still, but the universally acknowledged excellence of the Scottish pulpit could scarcely have become the fact it undoubtedly is, if the recollection of many hearers assigned to it such as its representative character. It is curious, further, to observe that while "One Who Knows Both Sides" concurs in the glowing description in the *Scottish American Journal* of the preaching of Mr. Taylor in Brooklyn, it claims for him the position of an "able representative," thereby—we fear, throwing some doubt upon its own reminiscence. Mr. Taylor is beyond doubt a good preacher, but as to his *locus standi* in the kirk I can only say that, though living in Scotland for many years, until within a comparatively recent period, and having still intimate relations with it, the fame of his name never reached me.

We are told, further, that Dr. Hall is gifted with "an unction with which few Scotchmen are favored," and I am positively appalled at such a remark falling from "One Who Knows Both Sides." Unction! Did he ever hear of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*? If not let him forthwith to Scotland, where, from the haziness of his memory, he cannot have been for many a long day, and hie him to church, and in the occupant of the pulpit he will find such an embodiment of the phrase as will fill his memory as long as he lives, and while there, besides the lions, let him observe the lesser, though still bright, lights which fill the pulpits of Scotland, and if he does not, on a general survey of the experience so acquired, decide that the assertions I am guilty of mistaken, I think that he will then discover that the opinion of the *Scottish American Journal* is correct, that from the great body of the clergy of Scotland many might be transplanted hither who would raise the bulk of American preaching to a far higher standard than at present.

I find, fortunately, that I have little to say in reply to "A." He concedes gracefully the position of the Scotch pulpit, but like his co-claimants butts against the statement that Mr. Taylor is "no more than a good example." I have to inform him that competition for a young minister of promise is by no means an unusual occurrence in Scotland, and refer him to my above remarks as to the excellence of the ordinariness of the Scotch pulpit as transcending that of the American. I have no fault to find with the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Duryea, or Adams, but I am decidedly of opinion that the main body of these coadjutors is weak. "A" speaks of "gross injustice" in alluding only to preaching, but as I have an idea that the *Scottish American Journal* did not feel called upon to give a long dissertation upon "the Scottish Church, its ministers as men, preachers and missionaries, with an outline of its organizations and laws, as showing its general superiority over the American Church," I must set aside his remarks upon this head as irrelevant.

About the other education which will explain that of whatever quality the head and brain of the Scot may be, in his case, as in that of every one else, education, though it cannot create, will develop his powers, and that is about all the *Scottish American Journal* intended, as I think, to convey. VOX.

Shall There Be a Religious War in America?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It has been the hope of all good men who are indoctrinated in the letter and spirit of the American constitution and the writings and teachings of the Revolutionary fathers that this American soil would be ever free from the religious strife which so desecrates the Old World, and that all under the auspicious folds of the Starry Flag could live in fraternal peace. But during the last forty years influences have been at work to spread political and, in the end, religious strife and bloodshed. Have we not just passed through a terrible civil war, brother against brother, brought about by fanaticism and a disregard of the American constitution? And it can be truly said that unless there is a change soon for the better religious bloodshed will darken our history as did the Inquisition in Spain, the fires of Smithfield in England, the massacre of St. Bartholomew in France, and the religious wars in the Netherlands under Philip the Second of Spain darken the history of Europe. The late riot in New York and the bloodshed caused by the Orange celebration of the political triumph of Protestant monarchy in Ireland, calculated to bring about strife, was a disgrace to our land. And any influence that applauds the Orange party is it not paving the way for a religious war? What is the Orange party? Apostate Irishmen—men who rejoice over their country's downfall; who were, in America, in the days of the Revolution, loyal to King George and traitors to liberty; who are kith and kin with Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot; who laud the English government as the best in the world; who, in Canada, are so indoctrinated in monarchy that they oppose the union of that country with those States, and therefore are enemies to our manifest destiny. Who are perjured citizens of America and give it a divided allegiance? These "Orange dogs," this foreign rum scum. How dare they, in free, republican, democratic America, attempt to bring about the feuds of the Old World? But still all religions are tolerated under the American constitution, and if the Orange party would celebrate their miserable victory in peace, like the St. Patrick society, the arms of the country should protect them. But the recent reappearance on the surface in New York of the Orange party, the second in twenty-seven years, since they attempted to burn the Catholic churches there as in Philadelphia, is only the straws blowing, showing that an anti-Popery tornado is on hand. The party that is in power at the head of this nation has denounced the American constitution "as a covenant with death and a league with hell," and therefore, without other reasons, it is anti-Popery; the republican Puritan press is howling against Popery; low, vulgar Methodism is electioneering for the republican party by cursing Popery; and, the fine, Protestantism, fearing the progress of the Church in this country, wants to drive it out by brute force. The New York press almost generally applauded the Orange celebration and urged them on, and therefore involved the so-called "Popish mob." The Orange party, guarded by State militia, and their assailants shot down by soldiers of the Empire State, of course came off with flying colors. Protestantism rejoices; Popery is humbled. But the writer of these lines knows quite well that there are in our large American cities nearly half a million of loose, rough-and-tumble nominal Catholics, perhaps our disgrace, chiefly Irish, for be their descendants, who sucked in at their mothers' breasts a hatred of Protestantism as the blighting "curse" which keeps Ireland bound down by a foreign foe; and seeing, in this so-called land of liberty, the Church of their fathers ridiculed by pictorial illustrations, by fiery appeals to passion, and the civil power of the land in the hands of an anti-Popery party—this giant mob party, if you will, in the hands of a few leaders, burning with the revenge of religious persecution, in twenty-four hours can lay New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago one mass of smouldering ruins. God forbid that the day shall come; but heathenish Protestantism will yet do it. I think, however, I can see that the Orange celebration will never again take place; and, if my voice is of any influence with Catholics, the processional marching on St. Patrick's day will also cease. What we want is peace. The American constitution must be lifted up as the law for all—this will prevent religious bloodshed; if not, at no distant day religious strife will wipe out the republic.

W. C. D.

Jesus Christ is God.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the "Religious Intelligence" of the HERALD of Sunday, July 23, a writer, signing himself "George H. B.," has ventured upon what he calls "A Reply to 'Truth' on the Nature of God." A reply? Does he say a reply? Surely he cannot be serious. Moses says—Gen. i., 1—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." It is simply a declaration, nothing more. "George H. B." says this verse—Gen. i., 1—"describes a creative effort of God, which resulted in the existence and presence of every needed ingredient and element. These came in a chaotic pile," &c. Mark, reader, the words of Moses are declarative, they describe nothing. The description "George H. B." gives is his own. He describes a theory of his own imagining, and attributes it to Moses.

Let us now connect the first and second verses, as in Genesis—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." Mind the words "the earth was"—that is, it was there, pre-existent, eternal, formless, chaos, void of all life, light or motion, utterly senseless, dark and dead. It was death in its eternal root. Gen. i., 3—"And God said, let there be light, and there was light." But "George H. B." says "Light was not the result of a creative effort, but of the combination of efforts (already existing) produced by that first comprehensive effort," &c., &c. Here we detect how rife the imagination of man is to rob God of his glory; for, let the reader observe, that light was the first thing created. Nothing had been created until God, by the virtue of a word, speaking made light to appear. As we said in a former article, the almighty power of God consists in the truth of His Word. It was the infinite faith He had in the truth and power of His word to produce the thing spoken of that produced it, and therefore when God said, "Let there be light," the light came.

Passing over "Geo. H. B's" conceit that the bodies of the inferior living creatures were first created, and that a second or "new creation" was superadded to the structure—sense, instinct, &c.—we come to his description of the creation of man; and, lest we may be supposed to misrepresent him, we quote the passage in full. He says:—"The same process is seen in the making of man. First, his body is formed, in which the crude system of nourishment, assimilation, &c., seen in vegetation, enters; then the senses, instincts, &c., of beasts; and when man is thus matured God superadds another and higher piece of creation—the soul—verse 27, chapter ii. vii. All these creations, as Mr. Weiss very justly intimates, in nature are in perfect keeping with the mind creating them. They are the legitimate births bearing the impress of the author." Mark, reader, here are no less than four separate and distinct creative actions attributed to God in His creation of man—first, his body is formed; second, the crude system of nourishment, &c., seen in vegetation, enters; third, then the senses, instincts, &c., of beasts; and, fourth, when man is thus matured God superadds the soul. Observe now in this description "Geo. H. B." lowers and degrades the Creator to the level of a mechanic, bringing the charge he shamelessly and untruthfully makes against "truth" to recoil upon himself. Now, what does all this imaginary nonsense avail against the simple and sublime relation of Moses? He tells us that the work of creation was done by words spoken. The language Moses uses is confined to the words, "And God said." There was no handicraft needed. God's word alone brought living forms out of senseless dead, pre-existing matter, as aforesaid.

In the fifth paragraph of the article in the HERALD of the 16th of July on "The Nature of God—Who and What He is," signed "Truth," the word "world" is four times substituted for "word." Your correspondent, "Geo. H. B.," says this is palpably erroneous; he might have added that it was a gross perversion of the text. In the following (the sixth) paragraph of the same article the word "sacrificer" was substituted for "sanctificer;" these were errors of the press. The correction of the first error will serve a present purpose; the quotation is repeated here—St. John, ch. i., verses 2, 3, 10, 14, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. He was in the world, and the world was made by Him, and the world knew Him not. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." Here is seen that the Word was God; then we see that the Word which was God, was made flesh, and dwelt in the world which was made by Him. Who could this be but Christ, who said of Himself (St. John, x., 30), "I and my Father are one." Again (St. John, xii., 45), "Jesus said he that seeth Me seeth Him that sent Me." Again (St. John, vi., 48, 50, 51, 56, 62), "I am that bread of life. This is the bread which cometh down from heaven; I am that living bread which came down from heaven, and the bread which I will give is My flesh. This is that bread which came down from heaven. What then if ye shall see the Son of Man ascend up where He was before?" Again (St. John, vii., 31, 34), "He that cometh from above is above all; he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth; He that cometh from heaven is above all. For He whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God; for God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto Him." Again (Isaiah, xlix., 26) "And all flesh shall know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the mighty One of Jacob." Jude, the last verse, "To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen." Again (St. John, xiv., 7 to 11), "If ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also: and from henceforth ye know Him and have seen Him. Philip saith unto Him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto Him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father, and how sayest Thou then, shew us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in Me? The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but my Father, that dwelleth in Me, he doeth the works. Believe Me that I am in the Father and the Father in Me." Again, St. John, xx., 24-28, ending with Thomas surrendering his doubt in the presence of the disciples, Thomas "answered and said unto Jesus, My Lord and my God." The Law and the Gospel are now united with sayings and doings of like import, all of which go to prove that the Word, which was God, was in the beginning with God, and that the Word, which was God, became flesh. Therefore Christ says, "I am that living bread which came down from heaven," and "What if ye shall see the Son of Man ascend up where He was before?" And thus it is shown that God (the Father) came down from heaven and became flesh in the womb of the virgin, who was told by the angel that she should conceive in her womb and bring forth the Son of God, whose name should be called Jesus (Luke i. 27, 30-35), "Who shall be called the mighty God and everlasting Father (Is. ix. 6), "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" (Colossians ii. 3); "For in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily" (Colossians ii., 9). This brings us to comprehend the difference between copulation and incarnation. The latter is practically brought to our view by the immortal person of God (soul and body) entering into the Virgin's womb, and there dying from His spirituality. He quickened in pure mortality of the seed of the Virgin, becoming the Godman in flesh, the Son of God by the Father's side, the Son of Man by the Mother's side, that He might thereby be capable of dying and raising Himself out of death for the redemption of His lost seed in Adam, and "of glorifying Himself with the same glory which He had before the world was" (St. John xvii., 5).

"Geo. H. B.'s" references to Matthew, Mark and John are stumbling blocks to him and all who lack Scriptural understanding. The writer may take another opportunity of showing now they harmonize with the unity of the Godhead in the single person of the Lord Jesus; but there is not space for it in this article.

Your correspondent "C. V." is noticed. He will find his objections removed in one or other of the articles which "Truth" proposes to furnish the HERALD.

"Truth" has said, and now repeats, that there is not a single passage of Scripture, from Genesis to Revelations inclusive, which says there are three persons in one God; on the contrary, the Scriptures, as shown in this article, abound in positive assertions which go to prove that the three words—Father, Son and Holy Ghost—are indeed and in truth names or titles which belong to one single person, and only one person, and that this person is Jesus. The names, or titles, as already shown, reflect the threefold manifestations by which it has pleased him to make his wisdom and power known. As the Creator He is the Father. As the Redeemer He is the Son. As the Holy Ghost He is the Sanctifier of his people.

"Truth" wrote the article in the HERALD of July 16, entitled "The Nature of God—Who and What He Is," expressly to expose such fallacies as those of Mr. Weiss and other spiritual quacks, who substitute imagination for revelation. In small compass it imparts spiritual knowledge rarely seen in a newspaper, or indeed elsewhere. Its value is enhanced by the fact that every word of it is founded upon and can be supported by the word of God. The same can be said of this article. The same may be said of any further communication of a spiritual character which may come from the same pen. The writer knows what he writes about. He has not and will not give utterance to a single assertion which cannot be sustained by Scripture. It therefore seems proper that he should say thus much, that opposition may not be inconsiderately ventured upon, for those who war against Scripture "kick against the pricks."

TRUTH.

Regeneration by Water—Ritualism and Baptism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having read your article of the 23d instant, upon the doctrines of the Church, with much interest, I desire to say a few words in reply.

You assert that the ritualists maintain that regeneration comes by water. Water alone is powerless to effect any spiritual change whatever in the condition of man. The word water is used in connection with the words Holy Ghost, and can only be regarded as the instrument by which the Spirit brings about a certain result. The water is an outward, visible sign of an inward, spiritual grace. God has some wise design in associating these two, and it behooves us humbly to receive the mystery and not endeavor to place ourselves above Christ by dissevering what He has joined together. In the New Testament baptism is connected with remission of sins, as in Acts ii., 38; xxii., 16; with salvation, as in Mark xvi., 16; Titus iii., 21; and with a mystical burial with Christ, as in Romans vi., 1-4; Colossians ii., 12. Thus a distinct benefit is conferred upon the recipient—a grafting into Christ's mystical body, accompanied by remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.

You say that baptism is nothing more than a sign of church membership. What, then, do we understand by church membership? God, for wise purposes, has thought fit to save men not only by working in them personal religion, but by gathering them together in a body, family or church, with whom He has made a covenant. This Church consists not only of those who have consciously come to Him and received forgiveness of sins, but of both good and bad, those who do, and those who do not, believe and realize that they are in the fold of God. He has instituted a rite by which men are brought into this visible community or fellowship, and which is called His body or church. All those professing the faith of Christ and baptized into His name are accounted as this visible church, and are to be regarded in the same light as were the circumcised Jews and the Christians of apostolic times. By no means were all the members looked upon as living up to their profession, but many often fell away, and were continually exhorted to return to the fold and to avail themselves of the benefit which the grace of God had imparted at their baptism. Baptism certainly effects now what it did in apostolic times, and do we have St. Paul's teaching that baptism is a "burial with Christ," and by baptism we put on Christ, so, if we are to look upon baptism in a Scriptural sense, we must believe that the recipients of the same are in a different relation from what they were before—that they have become cleansed from the original sin of the first Adam, and are made partakers of the atoning merit of the second Adam. By this regeneration we do not imply conversion, nor the final continuance in grace of all those who have received it. On the contrary, Christians are always addressed as in danger of falling from this state of grace, and are not regarded as never having come into that state.

We administer the rite of baptism to infants as as well as adults, because there is no word in the New Testament which intimates that they are incapable of receiving God's grace, even though they may be unconscious. Christ, no doubt, implied that they were fit subjects for it when He said when in blessed. They, of course, were unable to realize the greatness and importance of the benefit thus given.

In regard to ritualism I would say that it is a matter of secondary importance, and one which involves no vital question. Rites and ceremonies, provided they are not unmeaning, but symbolic of great truths, serve when properly employed to render the worship of the Church far more impressive; they not only incite the faithful to greater zeal, but exert a powerful influence over the minds of the ignorant.

While we may charitably view each other's acts and consent to amicably differ in non-essentials, let us not yield one iota to the spirit which makes light of the truths of Revelation and endeavors in a rationalizing manner to pull down the fabric which has been reared by Christ and His apostles. Let us remember that now we can but "see through a glass darkly," and that the great mysteries embodied in the Divine plan for the salvation of the world will one day be made clear to those who trust in Him and are sanctified through the blood of Christ.

E. H.

The Relations of the Soul to the Body—Psychal Shortsightedness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"The passions," says Helvetius, "not only concentrate our attention on certain exclusive aspects of the objects which they present, but they likewise often deceive us in showing these same objects where they do not exist. The story is well known of a parson and a gay lady. They had both heard that the moon was peopled, believed it, and, telescope in hand, were attempting to discover the inhabitants. 'If I am not mistaken,' says the lady, who looked first, 'I perceive two shadows; they bend towards each other, and, I have no doubt, are two happy lovers.' 'Lovers, madam,' says the divine, who looked second; 'oh, fie! The two shadows you saw are the two steeples of a cathedral.' This story is the history of man. In general, we perceive only in things what we are desirous of finding. On the earth, as in the moon, various prepossessions make us always recognize either lovers or cathedrals." So "C. V." and "E. T." in their dogmatic materialism, asserted so boldly in their communications to the HERALD—published last week—give evidence of a psychal shortsightedness which can perceive nothing in the mirror of consciousness but what they might term, perhaps, "the earthly relativity of the soul." Willing to ignore the immortality of the soul, probably from interested and personal motives, they by so doing stifle the monitions of consciousness, thus destroying the very means by which the soul obtains a just idea of the relation it sustains to the body, for consciousness, like the Bible, is a revelation of the truth, both affording the truth to those who are content to receive it as it ought to be received with reverence and submission. "Unless ye become as little children ye shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven." Even this one passage is full of the promise of immortality. If we accept revelation in accordance with the injunction laid down in it we enter, if Christ's words are to be believed, the Kingdom of Heaven—that is, attain immortality. Without regarding consciousness—that all important quality of the soul—which admonishes us what we are, what we will be, and enlarges psychal reciprocity within us, which has been generally first considered, let us turn to Biblical exposition, Biblical verity, substantiated by consciousness, but refuted by our learned "E. T.," whose "systematic course" of study (?) so befuddled his brain that even he—oh, wise and august "E. T."—overlooked that parable in Luke xvi., 19, of "A certain rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day." What do the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth verses of that chapter tell him? "And it came to pass that the beggar died (Lazarus, who was fed by the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table, and whose sores were licked by the dogs at the gate), and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. The rich man also died and was buried; and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame." Is this not as sufficient a "declaration in words" as any person of ordinary perception could desire? Does "E. T." require more Biblical facts as a certification of the soul's immortality? Let him, indeed, "search the Scriptures," and not go to work with his eyes blindfolded; with the intent to wilfully misconstrue the holy text; for in them he will find "eternal life." Remember Christ's words to the thief on the cross, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." Here is the promise of immortality again. Could anything be plainer? Is not this "a declaration in words," "C. V.?" Are we to suppose that immortality was given to this thief alone? "C. V." says, "It is notorious that the whole world denies that the soul has either body or parts." Now, whom are we to know by "the whole world?" That class which we denominate "the masses," whose knowledge, indeed, is very limited, or the learned few—men like Sir William Hamilton, for instance? But we forgot (I use the plural "we" as I write, not from a personal standpoint alone, being the expositor of the ideas not only of hundreds, but of thousands) to mention that class to which, perhaps, "C. V." himself belongs. Shall we designate it by its right title or shall we merely suggest an appropriate one, with the motto, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," with the gratuitous advice to always keep that line of Pope's in view when attempting to discourse upon themes a little beyond the mental altitude of sciolists? As to the body or parts of the soul, there have been an almost infinite number of theories with regard to the question. Locke confessed himself "to have one of those dull souls that doth not perceive itself always to contemplate ideas." We know by philosophical exposition that the soul is the thinking power within us. We are aware of its immateriality by a self-consciousness which it is impossible to define satisfactorily by mere words, and that this immateriality has a form or assumes one; but to explain the semblance of that form we cannot do any more than "C. V." can lucidly explain the reason for his statement, which he says is such "a notorious fact," why it has none. We say we cannot explain the semblance of this form, though able to state the reason for the hypothesis that the soul has or takes some form. It is self-evident that a substance, whether material or immaterial, must assume some shape. Now, the soul is an immaterial substance. It must, therefore, take some shape or form. We shall not dwell upon minutiæ, and ask how or under what circumstances certain substances may assume certain forms. Let "C. V.," if he is not well acquainted with physcal phenomena, study the various lessons they will give him. In the words of Paschal, "Man is so humbled the mightiest prodigy of nature, for he is unable to conceive what is body, still less what is mind; but least of all is he able to conceive how a body can be united to a mind; yet this is his proper being." A contented ignorance is, indeed, wiser than a presumptuous knowledge; but this is a lesson which seems the last that man is willing to learn. *"Magna immo maxima pars sapientiæ est, quædam æquo animo nescire velle."*

EDGAR ALLEN POE HARRIMAN,
President of the Society for the Advancement and Promulgation of Psychological Knowledge.
NEW YORK, July 23, 1871.

Nature and Locality of the Kingdom of God in the Age to Come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to submit a few remarks on the following passage of Scripture:—

In whom (Christ) ye all trusted, after that ye heard the word of Truth, the gospel of your salvation: in whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, &c.—Ephesians i., 13, 14.

In the above passage we have an allusion to a "promise"—no other than the promise of God to Abraham that he, with his "seed" (which, saith Paul, is Christ), should posses the land of Canaan for an everlasting inheritance.

Then this promise, with which all believers were "sealed" by the Holy Spirit, is said to be the "earnest" only of every believer's "inheritance" until the "redemption" of the purchased possession.

From this we learn that the promised inheritance is at present in bondage, and that it has to be redeemed or reclaimed before it can be put in possession of those to whom it was promised; that therefore those to whom it was promised have for the present to be satisfied with the promise, and accept it as the "earnest" of the inheritance, till such time as God, who made the promise, shall "redeem" the thing promised—namely, the "inheritance" from those who now hold or possess it.

It is, therefore, interesting to know where the promised inheritance is, and who has, at the present time, possession of it. Now, all who understand the covenant of God with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob know that the promised "inheritance" is the "Holy Land," and those who know the modern history of Europe are aware that the "infidel Turks" obtained the Holy Land—the land covenanted to Abraham and his "seed"—by conquest, and that it remains in their possession to this day.

It is, therefore, evident that if it is ever to be possessed by Abraham and Christ it must first be "redeemed" or reclaimed from the Turks. The forcible redemption of the land covenanted by God to Abraham is the "redemption of the purchased possession" mentioned by Paul in the passage quoted as the subject of these remarks. And till this redemption of the land from the Turks takes place believers in Christ have to be satisfied with the promise of possession and accept it as the "earnest" of the inheritance, until it is rescued or "redeemed" from the "ruthless invader" of what is destined to be the territory proper of the future kingdom of Christ.

It is natural to inquire, when will such an event take place? I reply:—When "the fulness of the Gentiles is come in." It is predicted that the promised inheritance (land of Canaan) should be "trodden under foot of the Gentiles till the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." The Turks will, therefore, hold on to Palestine till nearly the close of the present Gentile dispensation, when it will be "redeemed" for the everlasting possession of Christ and the resurrected saints, among whom will be Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Then the "crescent" of the unbelieving Turks will be replaced with the emblems of the "cross."

The central idea embodied in what is termed the "Eastern question" (the great question of all European political questions) has for its object the recovery or "redemption," by the so-called Christian nations of Europe, of the "Holy Land" from the grasp of the infidel Turk. These professedly Christian Powers acknowledge that an anomaly it is that there have been so many military and naval powers in Christian (land that "Holy Land" held sacred by all Christians should be permitted to be held in possession century after century and desecrated by a nation who have no faith in Christ and the Cross—who have raised a heathen temple (the Mosque of Omar) upon the site of the once glorious Temple of Solomon.

And in this sense Christian nations may well ponder over the anomaly! One of the fairest portions of the earth—the scene of the nativity, life, ministry, suffering, death, resurrection and ascension of the Saviour of the world, even the holy sepulchre itself—in the possession of a nation of infidels hostile to the Christian name and faith, and yet surrounded by the most powerful military and naval powers in the world, all professing themselves Christian!

Thus from testimony of holy writ we draw the natural inference that no believer in Christ has as yet been put in possession of the "promised inheritance." And further, that no believer can be put in possession before that inheritance has been wrested from the grasp of the Turk who now holds it. All believers have to be satisfied with the "promise" of inheritance "until the redemption of the purchased possession." Christ purchased the possession with His blood, and will accomplish the despising the shame, that He might hereafter wear the "crown." "No cross, no crown," is an oft-quoted Scriptural phrase, but little understood even by those who quote it. As it is first the cross and then the crown, so there can be no kingdom without territory; and to be a kingdom there must be a king. For declaring Himself the future King of the Jews Christ was subjected to the ignominious death of the cross. He has yet to receive the kingdom and be crowned King of all the kings of the earth, and that he will hereafter reign on the earth till He has subdued all things to himself.

In view of all these statements what becomes of the orthodox notions of believers receiving their reward or "inheritance" at death? What becomes of the notion that believers go to heaven at death? What becomes of the orthodox notion that heaven, not the earth, is the future eternal abode of the saints? What becomes of the notion that man is by nature immortal? The fact is, all these notions are mere thinkings of the flesh, heathen doctrines and dogmas, as false as they are foul, if God's Word is true. We are not to be found in the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation, if you search till the day of resurrection. The testimony of Scripture is that man, in his present state, is purely mortal, and that immortality can be obtained only by a resurrection from the dead; that this earth, not heaven, is the future eternal abode of the resurrected saints; that there is no conscious existence between death and the resurrection, and that the resurrection takes place at the second coming, or advent, of Christ, when he will judge or rule the world in righteousness. Such are the glorious truths contained in the Gospel (good news) of the coming kingdom, which Christ taught His disciples to pray for. "Pray ye, Thy kingdom come." And why "Thy kingdom come" but that "Thy will may be done on earth (not in heaven) as it is done in heaven" (by the angelic hosts)?

That there should be in these last times an awful dearth of gospel truth in so-called Christendom need not surprise us when we refer to what the Prophet Amos predicts on the subject. He says:—

Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst of water, but of hearing the words of the Lord; and they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord and shall not find it. (Amos viii., 11, 12.)

Such, it appears, is the awful judgment which like a pall is now hanging over that portion of the earth erroneously designated Christendom. But if orthodox theology were true the present period in the history of the Church might truly be said to be one of its brightest epochs. Falsified theology and modern theology are, however, as opposite as the poles. There is scarcely anything in common between them. "Oh! that men were wise, that they understood this," &c.

Rev. Dr. Dowling and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

TROY, N. Y., July 25, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your remarks prefacing the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Dowling delivered at Newark, N. J., last Sunday, on the occasion of the death of the engineers caused by the accident at "Brill's Switches," and after observing that "the service was a special one, held in response to an invitation from the Jersey City division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," you further state:—"The Brotherhood includes conductors, brakemen and other employes. It numbers throughout the United States about three thousand persons," &c. The writer is mistaken in saying that the Brotherhood includes "conductors, brakemen, &c.," as none but locomotive engineers are admitted, and at the last annual meeting it numbered a little over twenty-six hundred. The conductors have an association of their own, working on the same principle, with over three thousand members, while firemen, brakemen and other employés, on some roads, have their local mutual aid societies.

ENGINEER.

What a Good-Minded Woman May Do.

Not a little excitement and interest has been aroused in and about the village of Thompson, L. I., this summer, by the enterprising benevolence of Mrs. Elizabeth Langdon, who is well known already in New York circles as the friend of the unfortunate and an earnest worker in various benevolences. Two years ago this lady bought a fine farm at the above-named place, and fitted it up with the intention of ultimately establishing there an institution for the benefit of some of the most needy of our city poor. Circumstances hindered the immediate accomplishment of her design, although she has never lost sight of its ultimate completion. Intent, however, on making every moment available for some good, she hit this summer on another method of benefiting fellow beings of another class. For several miles about Thompson there is no place of worship. The need of a church was frequently discussed by the people, but no one proposed erecting one. Mrs. Langdon selected the most charming portion of her grounds and erected on it a fine tent. As the traveller from New York approaches Brentwood station he finds himself passing through a delightful park of many acres in extent, tastefully laid out. A large, plain, substantial country house, with deep shady veranda looking out on a parterre of flowers, is the home of the mistress of "Langdon," as the villa is called. A few rods from the house are two fine tents, one open, being merely a shelter in which persons can gather when the church tent is too full for additional hearers. The other is enclosed, is twenty-five feet wide by forty long, is of the best No. 1 American duck tastefully made and ornamented with a scolloped border, bound with crimson at the edge of the canvas roof. Four rustic posts sustain lamps in fine glass globes, which make a beautiful appearance when lighted at night. At either gable is the inscription in large letters, "The Church of the Holy Rest." Inside it is well floored and furnished with comfortable benches; a prettily carpeted platform, supplied with easy chairs, reading desk and ornamented with a pedestal sustaining an exquisite basket of plants and flowers. Fine chandeliers pend from the arch of the roof; festoons and wreaths of evergreens wind about the supports of the tent. The exquisite taste of the lady whose benevolent and conserved the idea of this ministering to the good of her neighbors is shown in every detail of the affair. It was her intention to have the church a Union church, in which all denominations could share. As yet, however, no denomination but the Methodist has occupied it. The converted Indian, Thomas Sunrise Dana, has preached every Sunday. The New York praying band have spent one Sunday there. It has now come to be understood that the church is a Methodist one. This belief, however, will be somewhat shaken, and the liberal sentiment of Mrs. Langdon in the erection of the meeting place vindicated, when it is known that on last Sunday evening the character of the exercises was somewhat changed. Mr. Dana occupied the desk in the morning and in the evening John B. Wolff, of Colorado, who is a representative man among the radical reformers of the day, addressed the congregation on the cause and cure of evil. The tent was well filled. Mrs. Bouton, of New York, led the singing, and sang with great effect that exquisite solo, "Flee as a Bird." Mr. Voorhes, of New York, sustained her with accompaniment on the fine organ provided by the Lady Bountiful, who has inaugurated and entirely sustained this good work. Mr. Wolff's address was listened to with marked attention, and he was urgently invited to visit and talk to the people. Mrs. Langdon intends to continue these services during the summer, both on Sunday and during the week. To-day the Rev. John Hyatt Smith will preach, and on Tuesday evening Mr. Wolff will give a lecture on some scientific or progressive subject.

Roman Catholic Church Property.

A case in a Cleveland Court seems to show that the Roman Church property in the United States is not in a securely transmissible condition. The main features of the case are these:—The title to the Church property is in the name of the bishop; not the bishop officially, nor in succession, nor in trust, but in Amadeus Rappe, who was the bishop, but resigned, and the diocese is now ruled by the Rev Edward Hannin, "administrator" during the vacancy. We infer that the title to all the property of that Church is in the same manner in the name of the person who holds the office of bishop. The congregation of the parish of St. Bridget desired to rebuild and enlarge their church. In this they were encouraged by Bishop Rappe (pronounced Rap). They raised about eighteen thousand dollars, appointed a building committee and made a contract involving an expenditure of about twenty-eight thousand dollars, and the contractor began tearing down, when Father Hannin, claiming as administrator to hold the title to the lot, procured a temporary injunction. On a motion to dissolve this the case was presented and argued at great length, the appointment in his blessed. They, of course, were unable to favor that Father Hannin could show for his title was the law of the Roman Church making such a succession to the title. The Judge held that he could not recognize a law of the Roman Church as setting aside the laws of Ohio as to the conveyance of real estate. Therefore he dissolved the injunction, on the ground that Father Hannin, who applied for it, had no legal title to the property.

Jewish Protest.

The *Jewish Messenger* publishes a protest against the action of the recent Rabbinical Conference at Cincinnati being taken as representative of any branch of genuine Judaism. It is signed by Dr. Adler and others, and concludes with the resolutions declaring:—

First—That the God of the Bible is not "the substance of nature," not identical with nature, but "a personal, living Creator and Governor of the universe, infinitely exalted above the same, looking down upon heaven and earth," and that whoever teaches the existence of an impersonal God has *ipso facto* renounced Judaism.

Second—That interpolation of the idea of an impersonal God into the Bible is an infamous falsification of the Divine Word.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

Turks and Americans Keeping the Fourth of July on the Banks of the Bosphorus.

The American Colony in Turkey—Robert College—William H. Seward's Speech—The Day We Celebrate—Blacque Bey's Admiration for Americans—The Fire at Scutari.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, 1871.

The celebration of the great national anniversary had this year a special interest for all American citizens. It was held in a beautiful building, occupying one of the most noble sites on the Bosphorus, a monument of American munificence, designed and built by Americans, and destined to be the future home of an American institution. But this was not all; a genial, kind-hearted old man, who has devoted the surprising energies of a long life to the service of his country, whose threescore and ten summers have not diminished the extraordinary brightness, the redundant vitality of his nature, who, notwithstanding that his health is broken and that paralysis has withered his hands and arms, seeks, by a voyage round the world, to gain a deeper insight into humanity in all its varied phases; the Hon. W. H. Seward was there to receive a welcome from the little colony of his fellow citizens, and by his presence to render the occasion doubly impressive and interesting. Mr. Seward went from his hotel to the heights of Roumeli Hissar, where Robert College stands, in one of the Sultan's carriages, attended by Mr. Brown, the United States Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. Thompson, an attaché of the Legation; Blacque Bey, the Ottoman Minister at Washington, each in their respective equipages. At Roumeli Hissar the cavalcade was joined by Mr. Armstrong, Inspector of United States Consulates, and Oscanyan Effendi, Ottoman Consul General at New York, and the distinguished guests were welcomed at the college by Dr. Hamlin, the Principal, and the little army of students which e commands, numbering about one hundred and thirty. Other guests to the number of fifty joined the party, which mustered to lunch in the refectory, and after ample justice had been done to Dr. Hamlin's hospitality the worthy Principal, in a few singularly well chosen remarks, welcomed and complimented Mr. Seward, spoke of the new college, his own work, paying graceful tribute to the liberal conduct of the Ottoman government in promoting the works of the new construction and to the co-operative assistance afforded him as well by the United States Legation as by the British Embassy under Lord Lyons and Sir Henry Elliott. He regarded the college as type of the brotherhood which should exist between America and England, and concluded by saying:—"We have just joined hands, politically, by the treaty which has been lately signed, and which, I may say, has consummated the policy of Mr. Seward. I trust that America and England will now be fast friends and brothers henceforth and forever.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. W. H. Seward then said:—

Dr. HAMLIN, FELLOW CITIZENS—I esteem it a very fortunate as it is a very singular coincidence that I should be here receiving so cordial a welcome from so many of my American fellow citizens; that this welcome should be extended to me on this the anniversary of the national existence of our country, and that the place should be in Robert College, an American institution of education, founded on the banks of the beautiful Bosphorus. Such a coincidence could certainly never have been contemplated on any day previous to that on which I received your kind invitation to be present. If I had in view the idea of speaking to my countrymen or others in the voyage which I am making the idea was to escape from it instead of rushing into it, even on the banks of the Bosphorus and in commemoration of the Fourth of July. Nevertheless, such words as may not be unbecoming I will briefly utter. First, I express my cordial wishes for the success of this important institution. I cannot express them more earnestly than by saying that I hope its future and continued and perpetual success may equal the liberality of its founder, the energy of those who have hitherto built it up and conducted it to its present issue, and the expectations with which it has filled the minds of the people in the United States and, I may say, the heart of the government of Turkey. In regard to the success of this institution, I do not think that its importance is fully apprehended even here. When I reached Japan and China on my westward way around the world I met there various religions, some very old and some more modern—strange, wild, incoherent systems of theology. I asked, what is the origin of this religion that you profess? Whence did it come? Just as in my boyhood I was always taught that all light came from the East, so when I was on the eastern shore of Asia I found that every good thing was always traced to the West. And so I think that history is now reversing itself, and that as in the West we have borrowed our light from the East, you have raised here a beacon light which will help to teach the world that henceforth light is to come from the West and stream over the dark, benighted Continent of Asia and its islands. Of our country, what can I become me to say? You, Dr. Hamlin, have commemorated, in your brief and beautiful speech, everything that the occasion suggests. You have congratulated us on the fact that our differences have been amicably settled with a great nation from which we derive our origin and with which we are united and combined in so many ways in extending civil and religious liberty throughout the world. I will add but one observation to that, namely, that as at the beginning of our late civil war, when the United States were yet a slaveholding nation, we had no sincere and fast friends throughout the whole world, so at the close of that civil war we had only one alienation with any nation in the world, and that was with the British nation. That, God be thanked! is happily removed at last. I am nearly two-thirds in a voyage round the globe. I have not as yet found a people who are not the friends of the United States, and I have yet to find in the rest of my journey the people or government which is hostile, if there be one. But it has been very well suggested in modern times that modesty and moderation become us in celebrating our anniversary more than exultation; and in that spirit I will say that we have great reason for continued thankfulness to God that we have preserved what are the essentials of our national existence. As it is true in the case of individual man that his health consists in *mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a healthy body—so it is equally true of nations that without a perfect and complete organization they cannot exist, and that that organization will fail into destruction if it be not animated and kept in being by a sound and healthy spirit. Our political frame has been racked and tortured, but it has come out of the trial sounder and stronger than ever, and enlarged in all its proportions. Let us be thankful to Him who inspires the hearts of men with good counsels that the soul which animates it—which is the principle of the equality of the human race and their right to govern themselves—has been also preserved intact, and that not only has it been preserved intact but that the constitution of the United States has been brought nearer and nearer to the sublime principle of eternal justice and human equality.

The honorable gentleman's speech was listened to with the profoundest attention, and both on rising and sitting down he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

BLACQUE BEY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency Blacque Bey thought that the "noble building, which had been raised up as if by magic on those beautiful hills, was indicative of the good will existing between the two countries." He was rejoiced at having been able to contribute to its success; but the real merit of his having done so rested with his august master, the Sultan. "I should like to say what I think of the great country to which I am about to return, but I am under the influence of the Oriental precept which says that if speech has the value of silver, silence has that of gold." Blacque Bey proposed a toast to the fraternal union of America and Turkey.

MR. BROWN'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. P. Brown expressed the warm interest he felt in the Robert College, and remarked that the presence of so eminent a statesman and patriot was a bright augury on this the opening of the first page of the oriental history of the institution. "Many thanks," he added, in conclusion, "are due to Mr. Seward that none of the stars on our flag have left it; on the contrary, that many others have since been added to it, and that it floats over our heads to-day on the banks of the Bosphorus with increased brightness and lustre."

AFTER THE PARTIES

rose from table Mr. Seward received the American colors in an adjoining apartment, as they were presented to him by the reverend Principal of the college. Yesterday the honorable gentleman had an audience of the Sultan, and he will, perhaps, leave to-day, or at latest on Friday next, homeward bound, by way of Vienna, Paris and London.

THE GRAND VIZIER'S HEALTH.

The state of health of the Grand Vizier, Ali Pacha, excites the gravest anxieties. He is reduced to a state of weakness and emaciation absolutely pitiable, from which it seems scarcely possible that he should rally. No arrangement has been made yet for carrying on the affairs of State; everything is at an absolute standstill, and has been for upwards of five weeks. It is, however, expected that a provisional arrangement will be made this week, and that Mehemed Ruschdi Pacha will be appointed Minister, *ad interim*.

THE FIRE AT SCUTARI.

Another large fire occurred yesterday at Scutari, and the government does absolutely nothing to guard against these continually recurring accidents. Far from it; an Englishman who, for the protection of his own premises, which are valuable and extensive, has erected a steam fire engine inside those premises, has been ordered not only to remove the steam fire engine, but the license for his business (that of a sawyer) has been cancelled and the unfortunate man ordered to close his premises. This is one of those extraordinary contradictions which the Ottoman administration now and then exhibits, and which so long as they continue to appear prohibit the abolition of the capitulations which most Turks have so much at heart. The stigma attaching to this barbarous act of despotic ignorance must rest upon Server Effendi, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, oddly enough, is one of the hottest abolitionists of the capitulations in the government. It shows, however, what Server's policy would be if he could shake off the restraint imposed upon him by ancient obligations.

LORDS DALLING AND BULWER

will leave Constantinople next Friday, so that it is quite possible that they and Mr. Seward will be fellow travellers hence to Vienna.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	81	74	3 P. M.	85	80
6 A. M.	81½	75	6 P. M.	84	80
9 A. M.	83½	77	9 P. M.	83	76
12 M	88	79	12 P. M.	81	76

Average temperature yesterday 77⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 83⅜

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports sixteen fires for the week ending yesterday, at noon. The estimated loss is $16,385; amount of insurance, as far as ascertained, $40,200.

The arrests by the police during the past week were as as follows:—Saturday, July 22, 283; Sunday, 230, 194; Monday, 24th, 253; Tuesday, 25th, 213; Wednesday, 26th, 184; Thursday, 27th, 219; Friday, 28th, 188. Total, 1,534.

A picnic for the benefit of Mrs. J. P. Brosman, widow of a member of Typographical Union No. 6, will be held at Jones' Wood, on Saturday, August 5. It is intended to make this one of the most brilliant picnics of the season.

Mr. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, received during the week ending yesterday 191 complaints of violations of various city ordinances, thirty of which have been settled and the remainder referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards' Citizens Association will hold an important public meeting on Wednesday evening next at the new East Side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, to take action in relation to the great frauds reported in our city government.

Another democratic organization was formed at No. 1,134 Broadway last night, entitled the Edward J. Shandley Association. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the following were appointed permanent officers:—J. H. Ford, President; Thos. W. Pittman, Vice President; W. H. Mackay, Treasurer; Dr. M. A. Wilson, Secretary.

Ann Murphy, a woman sixty-two years of age, was yesterday morning found dead in the damp, filthy basement of premises 471 Washington street, under suspicious circumstances, she having an incised wound on the back of the head. Coroner Keenan was notified, when Wooster Beach, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body, which showed conclusively that deceased was a woman of intemperate habits. Excessive intoxication was the cause of death.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of Joseph Levy, twenty years of age, late a mess boy on board the steamboat Fall River, who died a few hours previously. The day previous, while at Sandy Hook, deceased fell from the upper deck of the boat, a distance of eleven feet, and, striking his head against the guard, fell overboard in a state of insensibility. He was immediately rescued and brought to the city, but never returned to consciousness. Death resulted from the injuries.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mr. Henry Forstrick, late a commission merchant at No. 119 Broadway, who died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 27th ult. by being run over by car 20 of the Second avenue line, which crushed his left leg. Deceased, in attempting to get on the front platform of the car at Thirty-third street and Second avenue, slipped and fell before the wheel. He did not blame the driver or conductor of the car, and the testimony showing the occurrence to have been accidental the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Mr. Forstrick was forty-five years of age and a native of Germany.

Central Park Meteorological Department—Abstract of report for the week ending 2 P. M., July 29:—Barometer—Mean, 30.084 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M. July 23, 30.194 inches; minimum, at 4 A. M. July 26, 29.868 inches; range, .326 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 68 degrees; maximum at 6 P. M. July 27, 83 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M. July 23, 57.5 degrees; range, 25.5 degrees. On July 25 rain fell from 10:45 A. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .59 inch; on July 26 rain fell from — A. M. to 4:30 A. M. to the depth of .59 inch; on July 27 rain fell from 10:30 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .14 inch; on July 28 rain fell from 12 M. to 7:30 P. M. to the depth of .60 inch; on July 29 rain fell from 5 A. M. to 8:20 A. M. to the depth of .04 inch. Total amount of water for the week, 1.96. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 891 miles.

PATERSON BREVITIES.

A large crane was captured on Dundee Lake, at Paterson, yesterday noon.

The apprentices of the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson will hold a picnic to-morrow (Monday).

It is expected that trains will be running through Paterson, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, within three months.

General Grant has accepted an invitation to visit Paterson shortly, to take a stroll through the principal manufacturing establishments.

Nicholas Swick was yesterday committed to jail in Paterson for stealing $6 from his employer, William B. Berry, corner of Main and Fair streets.

The woman killed on the Erie Railroad, near Paterson, on Thursday evening, was not identified, and she was buried by the St. John's Catholic church.

A little child, nine months old, of Michael Daley, of Cross street, Paterson, had two of its fingers mashed off by the wheels of an old fashioned, heavy Singer's sewing machine.

Margaret Brereton was yesterday arrested and committed to the Paterson Jail for replenishing her wardrobe from the well-filled clothes line of a relative living in Straight street.

Walter Davison, fifteen years of age, had his big toe and a portion of his foot crushed off by a coal car on which he was trying to steal a ride, near Hoboken, N. J., on Friday afternoon.

During the temporary absence of the proprietor, the saloon of Henry Ogden, at 36 Van Houten street, Paterson, was entered yesterday, and about fifty dollars stolen from the money drawer. No trace of the thief was discovered.

Mr. W. J. Pulis, the Postmaster at Ramsey's, N. J., was kicked by his horse so severely, on Friday afternoon, that his life is despaired of. Mr. Pulis' right eye was driven completely out, and the injuries about his head are of a very serious character.

On Thursday next Colonel Derrom, an enterprising citizen of Paterson, will distribute about two hundred dollars in prizes for the best cottage and flower gardens, bouquets, &c., in the city, the object being to stimulate the general interest in the horticultural adornments of house yards.

Freeman Driscoll, an enterprising young scamp of fifteen years of age, was brought before the Paterson courts yesterday, when he pleaded guilty to some charges of larceny, and was convicted of others, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. He will be sent to the Reform School.

A WIDE-AWAKE POLICEMAN.

Policeman John Burton, of the Nineteenth precinct, was on duty, late on Friday night, at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-eighth street, and yesterday morning, about twenty minutes past four o'clock, he saw two suspicious characters coming out of Fifth avenue. They stopped in front of Mr. Bail's house, of the firm of Bail, Black & Co. They immediately made for the rear of the house, through an empty lot. Burton summoned the assistance of George Costello, a private watchman, and they occupied each side of the house. The burglars were then seen to get over into the yard of the house of Mr. B. Kuerson, No. 8 East Forty-ninth street, and by forcing the window with a jimmy were enabled to enter the parlors, the house being unoccupied. The burglars found they were watched and jumped through one of the parlor windows, effecting their escape. The inhabitants of this neighborhood are advised to be careful in securing their houses from the attacks of burglars.

THE EXPLOSION AT VINCENNES.

Terrible Sacrifice of Human Life Outside the Walls of Paris.

The City Shaken—The Wildest Excitement Among the Inhabitants—The Scene of Disaster—What a Herald Correspondent Learned on the Spot.

PARIS, July 14, 1871.

At half-past one o'clock this afternoon there was a terrible concussion, that shook all Paris. It was a repetition of the same sound that terrified the town on the eventful evening of the cartridge factory explosion in the Champs de Mars. I immediately took a carriage and moved toward Vincennes, whence the sound proceeded. On arriving at the Porte de Vincennes there was no means of egress. Vast crowds blocked all the avenues to the exterior of Paris, and great

EXCITEMENT REIGNED IN EVERY QUARTER.

The most exaggerated reports were afloat; and seemingly to confirm them men came running toward the fortifications bearing pieces of shells, hot and of large dimensions. Wounded were being brought into the town; carriages, seeking to get out, were forbidden the highway, and great confusion was apparent even among the guardians of the ramparts. At last I succeeded in getting out by a gate nearer Charenton, and then drove rapidly toward the Bois de Vincennes.

A BREADFUL SIGHT.

Evidences of the vast injury done were apparent on every hand. Houses were mutilated by projectiles, windows broken and chimneys had fallen. Penetrating the Bois I beheld vast numbers of spectators who had crowded about the destroyed *cartoucherie*. It now lay in a heap of ruins.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER

is a few hundred feet to southward of the great square fort of Vincennes, and was the magazine and shell and ammunition depository of the citadel, with which it was connected by a bombproof conduit. I could observe nothing but a mass of smoking, molten debris, and every instant as I stood surveying the spectacle there was a shell bursting and

A THOUSAND CARTRIDGES EXPLODING

as in battle. A wide circumference was kept all around the ruin, and the guards kept back the crowds and allowed no one to approach the dangerous depository, mingled as it was with bursting shells, exploding casks of powder, and the dead bodies of at least five hundred victims. The sufferings must have been terrible, though of course in the majority of cases

DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS.

A few, however, escaped after the first explosion, and were attended to by the ambulances. But hundreds, it is supposed, were lying at the very moment I was there, suffering from frightful wounds, and yet no relief could be offered, though thousands were ready to afford it. It will

NEVER BE KNOWN HOW MANY SUFFERED

and died horribly, lingering through prolonged suffering until despatched by one of the oft recurring *coups d'obus*. Still no cries could be heard, no sufferers could be seen. The crackling of cartridges and the bursting of shells drowned all other sounds, and a heavy, dense smoke held itself over the fated acre of death. Such a scene has

NO PARALLEL.

A beautiful, warm sunny day, in one of the most charming woods in the world, but people dying within 100 yards of you and you cannot succor them. I found many stories afloat as to the cause of the disaster, but at this writing nothing is known. Some say that 800 were killed; others that 500 women alone perished, and again, that the factory contained few workmen. As I left, at five P. M.,

SHELLS WERE STILL BURSTING,

and the murderous fragments were flying all over Vincennes, entering cafés, hotels and private houses, and a constant battue was going on. I entered several houses and found furniture smashed and ruined heaps of broken glass. It may be midnight before the 1,000,000 cartridges and 5,000 shells yet supposed unexploded shall have been burned to unsessness. This new calamity has spread great terror throughout Paris, causing the feeling that this suffering city is not yet through her warlike trials.

HORSE NOTES.

George Hopkins has a very fast young mare, a descendant of the old St. Lawrence stock. She trotted half a mile lately in 1:08½.

R. J. Anderson is driving a very fast horse on the road that was sired by George Wilkes. He has been lame for over two years, but Mr. Anderson got Lee to operate on his feet, and he is now going sound.

Mr. Wallace's chestnut mare, Puritan, is taking her work cheerfully at Fleetwood Park. She went to the half-mile pole the other morning in 1:09; but her neck is a little too thick; still we think she is likely to carry off some of the prizes at Buffalo.

Jessee Marshall's team, Shark and Lady Allen, were trotting at a rapid rate down the road on Friday afternoon.

The bay mare Young Thorn, belonging to J. McKee, is in training at Fleetwood Park. She is improving in speed very rapidly, and can now show about 2:30.

A. E. Noble has recently purchased a sorrel mare that is known to be very fast.

Judge Brigham, a young horse, by Hambletonian, out of a Star mare, trotted a quarter in thirty-five seconds at Prospect Park on Tuesday morning. He is going to Buffalo.

Bismarck, the promising young horse that trotted at Macon, Ga., last fall, in a race that was not timed by the judges, against Hickory Jack and Anthony Wayne, is still at Prospect Park. According to Dan Pfeiffer's watch he made half a mile in 1:10 a few days ago.

John J. Bradley had a very fast two-mile trial under saddle, last week, on Fashion track.

Dexter is now being driven by Mr. Bonner to his road wagon without either traces or breeching. What next?

Mr. Trimble, of Newburg, who trained and brought out Mountain Boy, has another fast one in his stable. He has already shown 2:27.

W. H. Gray has a pair of very fine roan geldings that can trot fast. They are a showy team.

The following trotting horses were shipped by express train over the Erie Railway for Buffalo during the last week:—

THURSDAY.—Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Hotspur, Western Girl, Roslyn, Tammany, Emo, Blonde, Medoc, Greenwich Maid and Fannie Lee.

FRIDAY.—Thomas Jefferson, Locust and Susie.

SATURDAY.—Hurly, Judge Fullerton, George Palmer and Lady Fish (formerly Powmal mare).

The large number of stalls owned by the association are all engaged, and not less than one hundred of the best trotting horses in America will be at the great meeting at Buffalo, commencing August 8.

Colt Notes.

Mambrino Bertie is at Fleetwood, under the care of John Murphy. The first time he was opened he trotted a quarter in 38½ seconds.

Carl Burr has Dexter's full sister in training. She did not do well in the beginning of the season, but she is now trotting very fast.

The McGrath colt, by Edward Everett, trotted half a mile in 1:19 on Fleetwood two or three days ago.

Mr. Van Ness has a very fast colt by Hambletonian in training at John Rogers' stable.

There is a yearling in Kentucky, near Lexington, that has trotted a mile in a little over three minutes. Orange county will have to wake up.

There are nearly thirty youngsters in training at Carl Burr's, on Long Island. Charles Backman has a three-year-old there by the sire of Edward Everett that can beat 2:40.

Startle, after he trotted a mile, on Fleetwood, in 2:29¾, carrying 270 lbs., was taken back to Mr. Burr's place, on Long Island. He is still improving.

Gazelle, the promising young mare, for which a high price was paid last fall, is improving, but she has not yet equalled the speed of her famous half brother, Startle, who is two years younger than she is.

Mr. Phyfe's young mare that made half a mile on Fleetwood, last fall, as a three-year-old, in 1:14, had a trial on Fleetwood last week, but the time has not been made known.

George Remer, an Orange county trainer, who resides near Goshen, has a colt by Edward Everett, just taken out of the plough, that can trot close to 2:40.

Mr. Maynard, of Boston, has a young one by Ethan Allen, which he thinks is a second Pocahontas.

Mr. Perrin, of Prospect Park, has a colt by Happy Medium that he is proud of.

Charley Kerner's three-year-old filly, full sister to Joe Elliott, can already beat a three minute gait. She is being handled at Comac, L. I.

Colonel Bruce has a four-year-old filly with John Rodgers at Fleetwood that can beat 2:35. She was raised in Kentucky.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX.

Yesterday afternoon a well dressed young man was run over and had his right leg terribly crushed while attempting to jump off one of the cars as the train was nearing the depot. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital in an insensible condition and remained so up to a late hour last night. Dr. Benson attended him, and said amputation would be necessary.

YACHTING NOTES.

A lively scene will present itself to all lovers of yachting in the picturesque waters about Greenport, L. I., on Saturday next, the occasion being the open regatta given by the Atlantic Yacht Club, full particulars of which have appeared in these columns. At this writing the indications are, that beside the club fleet, a score and more of the aspiring and prettily modelled boats engaged in business there about and those belonging on the Connecticut river will enter for the prizes, making the number of contestants very large. There is a good deal of excitement already in that section, and many of the older residents are free to express the opinion that, if the wind is fresh that day, their frolicsome pets will eclipse the fastest of the Atlantic's vessels and make them retire disgusted. One thing is certain, none of these fishing crafts, among which the interest of this aquatic controversy will centre, will stand any nonsense from yachts of their own size, as they rattle away to windward in miraculous manner, and once in their toilet of battle are the most dangerous of customers. A member of the Regatta Committee has the assurance from distinguished citizens of Greenport that all yachting men and owners of yachts are invited to be present on the 5th prox., as they will receive a warm and courteous welcome and have an opportunity of enjoying any amount of delightful scenery afloat and ashore.

As an evidence of the fleet, outside of the Atlantic Club, that will contest for the prizes the following sloops are noted, which were entered as early as the evening of Friday last:—

Name.	*Where From.*	*Owner.*
Stella	Brooklyn	T. C. Lyman.
Recreation	Greenport	H. W. Knapp.
Nahma	Greenport	D. G. Floyd.
Swan	Greenport	G. F. Tuthill.
Thos. G. Hunt	Greenport	G. F. Tuthill.
Shadow	New Bedford	E. R. Sesson, M.D.
Richmond	Southold	W. H. H. Glover.
Whitewing	Southold	W. H. H. Glover.

In view of the business in which many of the owners of the vessels in the vicinity of Greenport are engaged, and their inability to positively state until the last moment whether they can take part in the regatta or not, the committee, consisting of Messrs. H. H. Higgins, John B. Morgan and Geo. H. Seeley, have extended the time allowed for entries until the evening of the 4th proximo. Until then they can be made through the Post Office at Greenport, directed to any member of the committee. We republish the rules and regulations of the regatta so far as essential. They are as follows:—

In addition to the yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Club the regatta is open to all cabin yachts not enrolled in any club; also to those enrolled in any organized yacht club east of Throg's Neck who may comply with the rules for this regatta and the regatta and sailing regulations of the club, annexed hereto:—

Classification.—Each sailing in this regatta will be classified as follows:—First class, schooners; second class, cabin sloops over 48 feet water line; third class, cabin sloops 38 to 48 feet inclusive; fourth class, cabin sloops under 38 feet and not under 25 feet.

Sail.—Balloon jibs are prohibited. Schooners may carry mainsail, foresail, fore and main gaff topsails, staysail, jib, flying jib and jib topsail. Sloops may carry mainsail, main gaff topsail, jib, flying jib and jib topsail.

Course will be from an anchorage off the town of Greenport to and around a stakeboat anchored about two miles from buoy on Crow Island Shoal, in a direct line with Greenport, thence to and around stakeboat off Orient Point Hotel, thence to home stakeboat.

Allowance is based upon length only, to be ascertained by adding actual length on water line to actual length over all, dividing the total by two and reducing the length to rate which allowance is to be calculated. The ratio is fixed as per scale herewith, deducting one-fourth from the calculation per scale, it having been demonstrated that the ratio as per scale, without deduction, is too great. No smaller fractions than half feet will be calculated.

Measurements.—Each entry must be accompanied by actual measurement of yacht on water line, and its extreme length over all. If after the regatta a yacht is found to beat beyond the measurement (of a yacht that the club measurer was not able to measure before the regatta) it may be settled by the measurer of the Atlantic Yacht Club measuring such yacht or yachts in dispute under the supervision of the judges.

Prizes.—The club offers prizes for each class, the value of which will be at least one hundred dollars, which will be awarded as follows:—In each class, one prize to the winning yachts, by time allowance; also a prize to the yacht arriving first, irrespective of allowance, unless there should be less than three yachts sailing in any class, in which case the "allowance" prize only will be awarded in such class.

Rendezvous and Position.—Yachts will start from an anchorage off the town of Greenport, and shall be anchored in their respective classes, in lines one hundred yards apart. Schooners in advance, sloops in the rear, to westward, in the order of classification.

All yachts entered and intending to sail shall be at anchor in line, with jibs down, promptly at eight o'clock A. M. The judges and the Regatta Committee will be at the anchorage at quarter before eight A. M. and will attend to placing the yachts. The choice of position will be given to yachts (in their respective classes) in the order of their arrival, but all yachts must be one hundred feet apart, over.

Numbers.—The numbers which will be assigned the different competing yachts are to be sewed on the mainsail about the centre, above the reef points.

Judges.—Henry A. Reeves and S. W. Phillips, of Greenport, and Edward Arnold, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, have been appointed judges.

Start.—Yachts will be started by classes, the signal for which will be given by the Regatta Committee, either from the main deck or on board of the boat provided for their use, and will be as follows:—First gun, for preparation. Five minutes thereafter second gun, for schooners to start, to be followed by a gun for each class, at such intervals as the Regatta Committee deem best, according to wind and weather.

Careful attention is requested, that no yacht may start out of her class.

Recreation.—Yachts are to round the stakeboat near Crow Island Shoal, by the southward and eastward, and the stakeboat off Orient Point House, by the eastward and northward, and at homestake shall cross the line between the main deck and the stakeboat anchored off the end of it. The time will be taken as the yachts cross the line.

Distance and Time of Race.—The distance upon which allowance will be calculated is twenty-four miles. If one yacht of the fleet sails the race within eight hours it shall be considered a race for every class.

Penalties.—Violation of these special regulations or the "regatta and sailing regulations" of the club by any yacht sailing in the regatta may be considered sufficient cause for the judges to rule such yacht out of the regatta or as not entitled to any claim as a competing yacht.

Mr. Charles A. Minton, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, has received two handsome colored lithographs from Mr. Ashbury representing the Cambria in mid-ocean and the starting of the Dauntless and Cambria from Queenstown for New York in the ocean yacht race of last year. He has also received from the same gentleman a large photograph of the Livonia at anchor off Torquay, England. These three pictures are handsomely framed and are now hanging up in the Secretary's office.

The second of Will Bunnell Hamilton, N. Y. Y. C., Messrs. H. G. and Charles H. Stebbins, is lying at anchor off New Brighton, S. I.

MR. ASHBURY AND THE QUEEN'S CUP.

The following reference to Mr. Ashbury's assumed right of sailing eight or more matches, one directly after the other, for the Queen's Cup, by virtue of his holding such number of certificates from various English clubs, is taken from the July number of the London *Nautical Magazine*:—

We have already referred to the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between Mr. Ashbury and the New York Yacht Club, whereby that gentleman has been enabled to seriously enter into arrangements for sailing any match or matches with a vessel or vessels selected by the above body for the cup won by the America, (since we have such shrewd sea lawyers to "sign articles" it is necessary to be precise of phrase.) Well, the matter has been stated formally and officially at a meeting of the New York Yacht Club as follows:—"Whereas, at a meeting held March 24, 1870, the New York Yacht Club acted according to their interpretation of the letter of trust devoting the America's cup to the care of the Club; and whereas, Mr. G. L. Schuyler, the sole survivor of the donors, published the original letter of trust, and fully expressed the view of the donors thereof, be it therefore resolved—That the New York Yacht Club hereby accept Mr. Schuyler's interpretation of the deed of trust, and that we will sail one or more representative vessels *against the same number of foreign challenging vessels.*" The words which we have italicised express the condition which Mr. Ashbury so perseveringly, and for a long time fruitlessly, contended for. It is incumbent on the New York Club to find one vessel to pit against the Livonia, and one only.

The Americans, until Mr. Schuyler silenced them, held that Mr. Ashbury was bound to win the cup from a fleet of yachts, because in 1851 the America beseiged and won the trophy from an English fleet. All along we have been with Mr. Ashbury, but with regard to a point which he raised in a speech which he delivered (was it after dinner?) we are compelled by a simple reverence for what appears to us to be common justice to take an opposite view. He affirms that by virtue of his holding eight certificates from the number of clubs he is entitled to sail eight matches for the cup right away. We crow not. Mr. Ashbury is the first challenger under the new regulations, and in the event of his being defeated he is bound by the laws affecting such matters to make way for somebody else. Should there be no challenger forthcoming at the termination of the period assigned by the conditions for putting the prize up for competition—this case six months—then possibly the fact of his holding other certificates would entitle him to another effort. The absurdity of Mr. Ashbury's new claim is so palpable we are disposed to think that he made it either under the influence of the complimentary speech which had been made by the patriotic yachtsman who proposed his health, or else without giving the matter a moment's thought. Supposing the Americans granted the claim and the Livonia were beaten in eight consecutive matches, does Mr. Ashbury imagine that six months after the eighth he would be eligible to begin again *de novo*? It may not have occurred to him that it is within the bounds of probability that there are other yachtsmen who, stimulated by his patriotic example, would like to have "a shy" at the Yankees on their own account. There are more yachts in the British fleet than the Livonia, and indeed it is believed by very competent authorities that at least two or three of those are better calculated than Ratsey's "experiment" to restore the America's cup to England. However, Mr. Ashbury will doubtless think better of it. He has no occasion to fight against windmills. The match between England and America—that is to say, between the Livonia and a yacht selected by the New York Club—will afford him sufficient occupation of mind between this and the time of its consummation, which will either be in the autumn of the present year or the spring of next. We have had enough and to spare of newspaper warfare.

FREE BRIDGES IN JERSEY.

A goodly open air meeting of persons was held in East Newark on Friday night, on the subject of accomplishing the free bridge measure inaugurated some time ago. Strong speeches were made urging the necessity of the same and a series of resolutions were passed imploring the Chosen Freeholders to take proper action in the matter on the earliest possible occasion.

AQUATICS.

The Athletic Club Boat Race.

The New York Athletic Club was organized three years ago. All of its members are amateurs in the sports engaged in, which include almost all those of an athletic character. Not only has the club a gymnasium in St. Mark's place, but it has also leased thirty lots on the Harlem River, near the Third avenue bridge, and laid them out as a course for foot races and as grounds for other outdoor games. On the river are the boat houses, which are well stocked.

A foot race for the championship of the club took place yesterday. The contestants were F. J. Hynes and M. E. Burris. The distance was half a mile, three times over the course. Both the contestants were attired in red dress, and looked fresh and confident. Burris, however, seemed the stronger. He is tall and finely formed. Hynes is smaller in stature. The medal, which is gold, was won by him in last May, over the same distance, in 2:20. The conditions attached to it, as to all the champion medals of the club, are that it shall be held for two years by the winner, subject to the challenge of any other member. It is at length given to the one who has successfully held it against all comers for the prescribed time. The race yesterday was not very interesting. For the first two rounds Hynes took the lead. His gait, however, did not seem so easy or so natural as that of Burris, who at the last round came to the front. When half way around he distanced Hynes by fifty feet, and on the homestretch trotted in 100 feet ahead without effort. The result caused the loss of considerable money among the friends of Hynes, who was the favorite. The time made was 2:15¾, an advance of four and a quarter seconds over that of the last race. The judges were H. E. Buermyer and P. A. Curtis and the referee was J. C. Babcock.

At half-past five o'clock all of the members embarked on board the Moses Taylor to witness the shell boat race for the championship of the club. The contestants were N. B. Curtis and J. C. Babcock. The course, from the powder boat, just above the Third Avenue Bridge, to the High Bridge, is two miles in length. Although the sky was filled ominously with black clouds the river was placid and smooth, and was dotted by rowboats containing spectators. A few drops of rain fell, but were only a signal for the clouds to break away and display the blue sky. At 5:56 the race began. After the boats had gone about half a mile all interest was spoiled by the "giving out" of Mr. Babcock, who at starting had declared himself out of condition. Curtis easily won the race in fourteen minutes, reaching High Bridge at 6:10. He is a very powerful man, can lift over thirty-five hundred pounds, and looks, to quote the remark of one of the members, "as if made to order." The judges were the Committee of Competition—Colonel William C. Van Wyck, Henry E. Buermeyer, P. A. Curtis, Richard Meares and B. E. Gofery.

The International Boat Race.

The New York crew, consisting of John and Barney Biglin, Henry Coulter and Joseph Kay, are very anxious to enter in the international four-oared race to be rowed on August 30. A number of our leading citizens have subscribed towards purchasing them a boat and paying their training expenses. It will take about $1,000 in all, one-half of which has already been subscribed. Now is the time for all interested in boating matters to put their shoulders to the wheel and help push the matter along. Barney Biglin is authorized to receive subscriptions on behalf of the crew.

DOCTOR CUTTER'S CASE.

The Newark Doctors Undoing What They Did.

The case of Dr. James B. Cutter, the Newark surgeon who, at the last term of the Essex County Court, plead guilty to having produced an abortion on the person of a poor, friendless servant girl, named Maria Clark, who had been wronged by one Leroy H. Wright, has again been brought before the public by the Essex County Medical Society. Cutter's case, it will be remembered, excited a great deal of attention not only in New Jersey, but in New York and Brooklyn, where he was well known. This was owing to

THE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES

surrounding the crime and its commission. It was proven to lack all the elements of mercenary crime, and several of the most eminent professional men of the metropolis unhesitatingly came forward, and in petitions to the Court reasoned that the accused had only committed a crime technically; in reality, considering the peculiar nature of the case, its commission, they urged, was almost commendable. It had been thought by society leaders to the Court proceedings that Cutter was, in a large degree, the

VICTIM OF PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

When called upon to sign a petition for a mitigation of his sentence they, with one or two exceptions, readily responded. Then it was sarcastically asked, "Where is the professional jealousy?" On Friday night a meeting of the Essex County Medical Society was held and the Doctor

EXPELLED

as being unfit to professionally associate with men who have not been even accused of the crime Cutter pleaded guilty to. This action had been under consideration for months past and it was expected that the Doctor's brethren would emulate the course pursued by the Court and their own previous conduct by extending the hand of charity to the repentant sinner and saying,

AS DID CHRIST,

"Go and sin no more!" As they have not, the question is now asked again, "Where is the professional spleen, if not jealousy?" It is a singular fact that public sympathy is entirely with the Doctor, who declares that he will not be driven out of Newark, come what will. A strong effort is already making to have the New York Pathological Society—of which Cutter is a member—repeat the action of the Newark society.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

There were 432 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past week.

Work has been resumed in the Washington Park, and there is a prospect of the wall being put up and the grounds beautified in the course of a few years.

The Francis Wright, a steamer built for the Texan and Mexican trade, started on her trial trip yesterday from the foot of Adams street, having on board a number of Brooklyn gentlemen.

James Robinson, residing at 95 Oliver street, New York

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT—THE DEAD SHOT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—THE MOUNTAIN KING—DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER—NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ELFIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—CIGARETTE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 30, 1871.

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4—Religious Intelligence—Proposed International Mining Bureau—Army and Naval Intelligence—A Murderer Released.
5—The Crescent and the Cross: Turks and Americans Keeping the Fourth of July on the Banks of the Bosphorus—The Explosion at Vincennes—Yachting Notes—Aquatics—Long Branch—New York City News—Horse Notes—Brooklyn Affairs—Perjury in Westchester County—A Wide-Awake Policeman—Paterson Brevities—Ballast for Sailboats.
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11—Catskill: Gay Gossipping Gems from the Mountain Regions—Foreign Personal Gossip—Foreign Miscellaneous Items—Journalistic Notes—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

DR. DÖLLINGER has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors out of sixty voted for him. Dr. Döllinger has hitherto occupied the professorship of canon law, and the honor now conferred upon him is of the greatest significance and shows that he has risen in popularity.

PARIS FASHIONS.—We publish this morning a letter from the HERALD'S Paris fashion correspondent. It is the first since the downfall of the empire. Regardless of the forms of government under which France will be ruled, the fickle Goddess of Fashion resumes her residence in the gay capital. We know what she has done under the empire. Let us see what she can do under the republic.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES—THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE COUNT DE PARIS.—How contradictory are things in France! One day we learn that the Count de Chambord has abandoned France in disgust, that the legitimists are broken up as a party, and that the fusion from which so much was expected has proved a complete failure. Next day the Count de Paris writes a letter which finds its way into the newspapers declaring it to be his firm conviction that the Count de Chambord is to be the next King of France. Then, again, we had been led to believe that the Orleans Princes had voluntarily surrendered their seats in the Assembly. Now we learn that D'Aumale contests the representation of Clermont in the Assembly. M. Thiers avows it to be his purpose to play the *rôle* of George Washington, and the Duke de Broglie, with, it is said, the consent of the French government, dines the Count de Paris. Whatever be the final issue it is not to be denied that President Thiers acts magnanimously toward the Princes of the House of Orleans.

BEN BUTLER is making a brave fight for the Massachusetts Gubernatorial chair. The General professes to have no concealments—no opinions upon political subjects which he does not openly avow, and invites criticism of all his public acts. In an interview yesterday with a HERALD correspondent the General takes occasion to place himself right upon the republican record in regard to his conduct in the earlier days of the rebellion, and shows how the democracy of New England were won over to the republican side. He also makes out a pretty fair claim to the support of the labor reform party of Massachusetts, as well as to the allegiance of the woman suffragists, whose champion he fain would be. Upon one point, however, the General is somewhat obscure; in fact, his ways rival in darkness those of the pagan Orientals. When asked what course he would pursue if defeated in his efforts to secure the nomination in the Republican Convention, the wily warrior parried the inquiry with the remark that he was not prepared for such an emergency. Doubtless Ben means mischief if he is defeated by any dishonest manœuvres; and in such a contingency even the Old Bay State may feel disposed to take a departure from the republican lines.

Mission Work at Home and Abroad.

The Saviour's commission to His disciples to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature has always inspired some men more thoroughly than others, and they have gone forth like their apostolic predecessors to carry the message of salvation to dying men in the remotest quarters of the globe. Long before missionary associations and boards were thought of modern Christianity had raised up scores of individual missionaries and sent them forth attired in all the panoply of the Gospel of Christ and equipped for the fight. For a long time a prejudice existed in the mind of the general Church against foreign missions. The heathen were deemed to be so deeply sunk in idolatry and superstition that it was considered folly and madness to attempt to turn them from their idols to the living and true God. But the success of the independent missionaries, partial though it was, and beset with great and numerous difficulties, nevertheless inspired the Church with the idea of doing something for the debased millions of heathendom. Hence missionary boards and societies were organized, and through these for more than half a century the work of missionary evangelization at home and abroad has been carried on most effectually. There is hardly a Christian denomination in the world to-day that has not its missions in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America and among the islands of the sea; and though sceptics may doubt and infidels may mock at their poor success, there is a real gain and advancement made every year by conversions from heathenism to Christianity. Who has not heard of the magnificent success of the American Baptist missions in Burmah and of the English and American Methodists in India and China and Western Africa; of the Presbyterians in Africa, Asia Minor and parts of Europe, and of the Episcopalians in Southern Africa?

In 1813 the Rev. Dr. Judson, a most godly, Christian man, established the Baptist missions in Burmah, at Rangoon, and in 1853 himself and Dr. Mason began their labors among the Karen mountaineers of that empire. Persecutions fierce and long awaited them, but in spite of all they held fast to their work and to their faith, and to-day two hemispheres bless their names and memory. They lighted a fire in that dark land which will never die out. There does not exist in Europe or America a more simple and godly people than the Karens of Burmah, along whose roads, the missionaries declare, a man may travel in any given direction for six hundred miles and lodge every night in a Christian home. Most of the three hundred and eighty-two churches founded among them are self-supporting, and some of them have become strong enough to send out missions to others. And this is but the first fruits of the mission work of one denomination of American Christians among the heathen—a result in less than twenty years so magnificent as to be the wonder of Christendom.

When the American Methodists started their missions in India and China, some sixteen or twenty years ago, they had very little success. Rev. Dr. Maclay, superintendent of missions in Foochow, China, was in that district for nine years before he could point to the first convert. But when the first fruit came he proved to be just the man for the time and the place, although a "rough" of the Reddy the Blacksmith grade. He was enough to revive the fainting spirits of the American missionaries, and they labored with increased diligence and zeal, and God has blessed their labors so abundantly that they have now an annual conference of eighty-four missionaries, native and American, and a membership of more than fifteen hundred, besides large numbers under instruction and on probation, together with Sunday and day schools, orphanages and other Christian adjuncts. And this conference, at its session toward the close of 1870, began a mission career for itself by sending a native minister of their number to labor among his countrymen in San Francisco. In India, with a force of thirty-four missionaries, the numerical success is even greater. The membership numbers above 2,000, besides 1,500 scholars taught in thirty-five Sunday schools and 4,443 in one hundred and thirteen day schools. During a recent visit of Rev. William L. Taylor (formerly of the California Conference, but now an Evangelist) to the different charges of this mission a very remarkable revival was started, by which, in the early part of January, eighty-three professed faith in Christ in Lucknow, twenty in Cawnpore; in Shahjehanpore, Bareily and Budaon forty, and in Moradabad twenty-two. In Liberia, Africa, the Methodists have eleven effective men, four supplies, and four preachers on native stations; eleven common schools, five teachers of native schools, and thirty native youths educating for the ministry. They have an annual conference there also and a colored missionary bishop to superintend the affairs of the mission.

The first missionary society was organized in England in 1701; there are now twenty-five such in that realm. The Protestants of France have one, the Germans and Swiss eleven, the Dutch two, the Norwegians and Swedes three, the United States seventeen, British America two and the West Indies two. Besides these there are a host of local societies engaged more or less in mission work at home. Nearly all of these societies, foreign and domestic, have sprung into being during the present century. And what is the result of all this organized labor and prayer? It is that 560 European and American missionaries, 219 natives and 2,150 catechists have established themselves and the truths of the Gospel so firmly in India that ninety-five thousand natives have so far embraced Christianity as to accept baptism; twenty-five thousand have professed faith in Jesus Christ and about fifty thousand children are gathered into Sunday schools and taught the way of life; while about a quarter of a million of the thirty million children in that dark land are taught in the day schools, and we can hardly estimate the numbers who have been wholly or in part turned from idolatry, but have not made any special movement toward embracing Christianity. In China the result is two hundred European and American missionaries, four thousand native teachers, and eighty-five thousand converts from paganism. In Africa the result is two hundred and twenty-five churches, thirty thousand converts, two hundred and fifty schools, in which forty thousand children are taught, and ten millions of depraved Africans to whom the blessings of the Christian religion in one form or other have come. There are altogether more than fifteen thousand missionaries at work to-day in heathen lands. And every year the mission work is growing more hopeful. The children are taught the English language in the mission schools, and in China and Japan the State has made provision for having it taught in the public schools as well. It is said that in every village between the Gambia river and the Gamboon in Africa, a distance of two thousand miles, the English language is spoken. By and by the children and youth thus educated and grown up to manhood and womanhood will perpetuate and extend this language and the Christianity with which it is so thoroughly identified. And mark how literally the prophecy is being fulfilled—"With men of other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people, saith the Lord"—in every quarter of the globe. The English language is peculiarly the language of Christian civilization in this nineteenth century, and heathen nations are recognizing it by having it taught to their children at home and by sending their sons to England and America for a better and more complete education. Truly the Church, looking at these results, may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought?"

But no better mission field could be found than our own broad land. Here Jew and Gentile, Christian and pagan take refuge and find a home, and hence here the several denominations have extensive missions among the foreign populations. Since the war closed the South has become also a great mission field for Northern Christians. Though slavery has been crucified, dead and buried so deep that no resurrection trump can ever again wake its slumbers, the spirit of sectional and religious animosity which it engendered still lives as intense, though not as active, as ever. There is no more affiliation between local branches of the same denomination than there is between distinct sects. Hence the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and other Christian churches of the North enter the Southern States somewhat as they would enter India or China. They open their own missions, gather and organize their converts into churches, and, when the numbers are sufficiently large, conferences, presbyteries or associations are formed. And in this way the North is gaining the allegiance of the South. We have the money to build the churches, found the schools and colleges, and to pay the ministers and teachers; and the Southern people, white and black, need the religion and the education which we furnish and which they are yet too poor to pay for. But by and by, as their wealth increases, the local churches will become self-supporting, but they will have in the meantime become so conciliated by intercourse with their Northern brethren that they will not seek to sever the ties which bind them together. And thus gradually the union of denominational branches will take place in this land, and may we not hope the union of sects also?

The Famine and Pestilence in Persia—An Opening for Russia.

The desolation of Persia by famine and pestilence leaves that country completely at the mercy of its overshadowing and powerful northern neighbor, Russia. In 1813, from a disastrous war with the Czar, the Shah was shorn of extensive territories on the Caspian Sea, and again in 1828 he was despoiled of another large slice of his northern domains. Still Persia is an extensive kingdom, having an area of over five hundred thousand square miles, over which are distributed its ten or twelve millions of people. Much of the country is what is called in Holy Writ a "howling wilderness" or desert; but much in and near the bordering mountains west and north is very fertile, as also are the numerous oases in the desert portion itself.

All those regions of Western Asia, however, from Persia to the Mediterranean, embracing the cradle and the nurseries of the human race and the most powerful empires and the highest developments of civilization, including the Jews, the Assyrians, the Medes and Persians of biblical history, being countries flanked and traversed by burning deserts and subject to severe periodical droughts, abound in records of famines and plagues. Their population, especially the peoples of Persia and the Euphrates basin, for the means of subsistence from their earliest traditions have been largely dependent upon irrigation; and wars and bad governments, resulting in the ruin or neglect of the irrigating canals, have been fruitful in these penalties of plagues and famines. Bad government lies at the bottom of this present double calamity of famine and pestilence now desolating Persia, as our special London correspondent has graphically explained it.

Here, then, is an inviting opening for Russia to extend her dominion to the western border of British India—first, in the way of charity, and next in the way of annexation. From the Volga and the Caspian Sea Russia, if so disposed, can speedily ship down to a short distance from the Persian frontier any amount of supplies, and the horses and their forage necessary to carry these supplies into the interior. It is probable, too, that the Czar will order all this to be done, not forgetting a military escort equal to all emergencies. With all that he can do, however, to arrest the havoc of the famine and the pestilence in Persia, it is hardly possible that he can save a tithe of its suffering people; for Persia—without navigable rivers, without railways, without common roads passable for wagons over her mountains and deserts—is almost as difficult to reach in its interior places as the isolated table lands of Abyssinia. We may truly say, therefore, that Persia lies completely at the mercy of Russia; and we may venture the opinion that Russia will improve the opportunity to the ultimatum of annexation. And why not? What Power is there that will dare to interfere? The Asiatic possessions of the Sultan border upon Persia on the west; but what can the Sultan do to save Persia if the Czar is resolved to go in and possess the land? The Sultan can only submit. But Persia in the east borders upon British India, and may not England have something to say against this Russian annexation of Persia? England may protest; but that is all that she is likely to do in this matter, and no other European Power has anything to fear from the appropriation of Persia by the Czar.

We think that the annexation of Persia to the Russian Empire would be a great thing for Persia and for Asiatic Turkey, because it would introduce railroads into those countries, and because the introduction of railroads will revive all those regions into a degree of prosperity and wealth surpassing that of their highest development in ancient times. In this view we rather hope than fear that Russia will not only step forward to save the suffering people of Persia from death as far as possible, but will occupy and annex and stay there to develop the country in the interests of modern civilization.

The News from France—Republic or Monarchy, Which?

The reorganization of the French army will certainly not be retarded from any want of schemes. According to our special despatch from Paris a plan has been submitted by M. Gambetta for the remodelling of the army and the civil service. The former is said to be the work of Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville. Gambetta and the Orleans Princes rowing in the same boat—here is news, indeed! The ex-Dictator of France is getting to be quite conservative. He, to whom Thiers, in one of his famous speeches, but lately alluded as a "*fou furieux*," who refused to recognize the National Assembly and was accused of sympathies with the Commune, is now consorting with the representatives of monarchy. General Faidherbe has been quite prolific on the subject of army reorganization. But he, too, is a republican, while his colleague, General Chanzy, has a leaning towards the Orleanists.

The Duke d'Aumale, whose name is associated with the scheme, is also a military man, having distinguished himself in the wars of Africa, and the Prince de Joinville has done good service in the French Navy, where he still enjoys great popularity.

Fusions are the order of the day. Is this going to be an Orleanist-republican fusion? May be the Orleanists have turned republicans, or (which is more likely) Gambetta, Faidherbe and company have turned Orleanists. But what shall we think of the news, as announced by our special cable despatch, that he Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador in London, has given a gala dinner and tendered royal honors to the Count de Paris? And those royal honors, adds our despatch, were apparently offered by order of the Thiers government. Better and better, or rather worse and worse. The Duke de Broglie is an old servant of the Orleanists. Couple with this news the announcement that M. Favre has left the Ministry, and we have some strange complications. M. Favre, who is a republican, did not like to favor the temporal power of the Pope or play into the hands of the monarchists, so he preferred to resign. M. Thiers, we are told, aspires to become the Washington of France. The chief of the executive is too old to forget and to begin being anything else but M. Thiers. Looking over our foreign files we happen to alight upon a speech delivered by Thiers in the National Assembly on June 8. He said:—"If a monarchy is to be re-established in this country I desire that it should at least be said that the republic has been given a fair trial. The trial of the republic—I ask pardon of my listeners—has never succeeded in republican hands."

M. Thiers, in spite of his Orleanist predilections—for this is an undeniable fact—must confess that the republic has not yet been given a fair trial. Indeed, the republic in France is in a good way to become a great and glorious fact. And if M. Thiers attempts to set up the Count de Paris as King Louis Philippe II. he will be sternly told by the republicans that a republic can never succeed in monarchical hands.

NORTH CAROLINA negroes are by no means its most gentle, placable and law-abiding citizens, and when a few barrels of North State rifle whiskey is distributed among a thousand or two of the newly-enfranchised they become almost fiends incarnate. Goldsboro yesterday boasted a riot which for vindictiveness and fury fairly eclipsed the disgraceful scenes in this city on the 12th inst. About five thousand negroes attended a republican mass meeting in Goldsboro. As usual on such occasions whiskey flowed freely and soon a free fight ensued; the negro police interfered and arrested one of the most turbulent Africans, but the prisoner was immediately rescued by his friends. The police was reinforced and the culprit recaptured and taken to a hotel, followed by the mob, who vainly attempted to storm the building. Firearms were brought into requisition by both sides, and the disturbance was quelled only after two men had been killed and six badly wounded.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND IRELAND.—Ireland is again the object of attention on the part of the royal family of England. Prince Arthur is about to become an Irish landlord and resident. It is not at all unlikely that he may at an early day be appointed Lord Lieutenant. This morning we publish a cable despatch to the effect that preparations are complete for the reception of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur and other members of the royal family. The preparations are said to be on a scale of unparalleled magnificence. On Friday next there is to be a grand review in Phœnix Park. The Mayor of Dublin gives a grand ball, for which he has issued some two thousand invitations. It seems to be the determination of the government to coax the Irish people into loyalty.

THIERS—"THE WASHINGTON OF FRANCE."—One of the Paris papers, the *Salut*, which is the steady supporter of M. Thiers, declares to the world that "it is the ambition of the President to be regarded hereafter as the George Washington of France." We know of no one who has the true welfare of France at heart who will regret this announcement. France's future welfare lies in the republic, and if President Thiers has the will to play the *rôle* of Washington he certainly does seem to have the opportunity. M. Thiers has already won for himself a respectable niche in the temple of fame; but in aiming at the high *rôle* of Washington he is aiming at something much higher than he has yet been able to accomplish. We hope he will honestly make the effort, and we wish him success.

Review of the Religious Press.

Two points appear to have specially exercised our religious contemporaries this week—namely, the probable religious effect of the riot of the 12th instant and the alleged iniquities of Tammany Hall.

The *Independent* asks, "Shall we have a Protestant League?" and proceeds to argue the question negatively. In conclusion it says, after quoting an article from the *Western Catholic*, in which it is declared to be "the first duty of every citizen of the United States, be he Catholic or Protestant, to obey the law and preserve the peace":—

> Upon such men as these a Protestant League would command us to make war. We respectfully decline to enlist in any such campaign. It is neither wise nor Christian to organize a crusade against Catholicism. Against ignorance, brutality, lawlessness, by whatever name they are called, under whatever banner they march, we are ready to do battle; and in this good fight we count not vainly on the help of many good men within the Catholic Church.

In another article the *Independent* gives this closing word for the "Irish Catholics of New York city and everywhere else":—

> That they will be very wise men if they will peaceably enjoy their own rights, mind their own business and severely let the Orangemen alone. Civil society, while no party to the feuds that exist between different classes of Irishmen, whether Protestant or Catholic, will make itself a party to the issue the moment either class attempts to invade the rights of the other.

The *Evangelist*, which has latterly been the champion of some of the departments of the city government, refers to "charges against the Mayor," and propounds "questions that must be answered." The charges have been fully ventilated in a city contemporary and the answers called for are in the same connection. The *Evangelist* continues:—

> The Mayor of this city, who is entrusted with its honor, owes it to those who have placed him where he is to vindicate himself from these scandalous charges. The good name of the city is involved in showing that its highest officer is not tainted with fraud. We certainly hope his answer will be a complete vindication. But if he makes no answer the public will understand that it is because he cannot. His silence will be his condemnation. Wherefore we demand, in common with all honest men, the full exposure of this thing, no matter who is hurt by it.

The *Observer* thinks the real principles of Romanism are avowed in its efforts to keep Church and State together; in insisting on being the soul while the State is only the body; in declaring that Protestantism is only the "synagogue of Satan," disqualified to inform or direct the secular order. Says the *Observer*:—

> This is no fancy sketch. If it has any features of caricature the *Catholic World* is responsible for them. We have not consciously exaggerated a line or an iota. Such claims of superiority over "the secular order" as are here and now put forth in behalf of "the Catholic hierarchy" are simply revolutionary. They cannot be entertained without the implied surrender of the independence and autonomy of the State.

The *Observer* is silent on the alleged Tammany corruptions, which is somewhat singular when one reflects upon the fact that it has such an observing eye.

The *Methodist* takes up the "startling charges" against the city government, and adds:—

> The frightful corruptions of the city have been obvious enough for a long time before these startling allegations of the *Times*. One fact is, however, more frightful than any such particular charge—it is the humiliating fact that American citizens can allow such a state of things to go on. Is there no power in public opinion, in public justice, in the ballot-box, to rescue the city out of this bottomless abyss of perdition?

Here is another extract from the *Methodist*:—

> There must be a more satisfactory explanation from the city authorities, or the public indignation will deepen till some decisive investigation shall meet its demands. The city authorities got themselves into a bad plight by their policy in the late mob; but that was a "blunder;" the present disclosures charge them with stupendous crimes. The public cannot possibly tolerate evasion now.

The *Liberal Christian* (Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows) is silent upon the ruling topics of the day, and, in fact, upon everything else of general interest at this time.

The *Christian Union* (H. W. Beecher) refers to the City Hall troubles as a "disease," and asks:—

> Why has so little practical effect thus far come of the efforts of reformers against these abuses? That is a grave question, and one part of the answer to it is close at hand. The fault lies very largely in the very papers that are most strenuous for reform. They are too generally so reckless in their assaults, so ready to make the worst charges against every opponent, that they destroy their own credit and influence.

The *Golden Age* gives rather an amusing account of what it calls the "earthquake in the Comptroller's office." It advises the *Times* not to allow this golden opportunity to pass for striking in a court of justice an overwhelming blow against the "ring." Adds the *Age*:—

> But then it just occurs to us to ask where, in Heaven's name, is there an honest court in New York before which such a case could be fairly tried? God pity a city whose courts connive with its criminals and whose judges are the purchased property of its plunderers. Perhaps the press itself is, in this case, the court of last resort.

The *Jewish Times* refers to the "events of the past few weeks," "especially to the orders and counter orders preceding the 12th of July and the agitation of the public mind subsequent to the events which characterized that day—to the blows aimed by a fanatical mob at the liberties of American citizens, and to the attempt to subject the metropolis of the country to the dictates of a partisan and sectarian rabble." It concludes an anti-Catholic article with the following apostrophes:—

> An Israelite knows what it is to be subject to the Moloch of religious intolerance. Beware of the danger ahead. What is now an insignificant cloud may in time become a devastating tornado.

The *Freeman's Journal* still harps on the Orange procession. It is not quite so smooth and dulcet in its tones as the harp of Erin sometimes is—in fact, it might be regarded as playing upon the "harp that once in tearer's halls," &c. The *Journal* still keeps up its noble list of contributions to the Holy Father at Rome.

The Boston *Pilot* (Roman Catholic) has a very elaborate and sensible article on the Orange parade, in the course of which it says:—

> If the Orangemen determine to parade they have a right to parade—that is, they have as much right to parade with orange scarfs and banners as a Fenian regiment has with green scarfs and sunbursts. But it may be that neither party has a right to parade—that they have simply been tolerated by the authorities.

The *Tablet* has a word or two to say about the "Bigots of New York," in which the woodcuts in an illustrated weekly are referred to in no very complimentary terms.

The *Hebrew News* discusses the subject of the Orange riot under the head of "Religious Toleration," saying:—

> We live in an age of progress, when men should learn to respect the rights of others, especially in the United States, where the constitution guarantees to us perfect freedom. The events of the 12th of July are fresh in the minds of us all. The affliction it has brought to the hearts of many should be an everlasting lesson to the people to ponder well in whom they put their trust and set up as their chief rulers to administer justice and protect the rights of civil and religious liberty.

Our country religious contemporaries contain no new or novel features this week. They perhaps are waiting until the present warm weather subsides ere they give their followers their opinions as to what may come hereafter.

Orangeism on Its Native Soil—What May Be Expected from Its Transplantation.

As long as the public mind is excited it can be reasoned with only in a crude way. It will not listen to the cool logic of facts. Riots are always more or less unfavorable to reflection, and that Orange riots form no exception to the rule will be soon acknowledged, even where their peculiar characteristics are least understood.

But it is now time to admit that the late specimen we have had here was a trifling affair after all. We do not mean that the shedding of so much innocent blood was a trifle, for it was a grave and deplorable calamity. It is the Orange part of the work we regard as trifling. We are, however, quite willing to remember that the number of Orangemen who took part in the procession was comparatively small.

The bravest band of soldiers that ever fought is apt to be mild and orderly in presence of an enemy fifty times its number. Besides, it should be borne in mind that the Orange Society is yet but of tender age in America. If otherwise, it is a stunted plant; the American soil is not favorable to its growth. Be this as it may, we think we can satisfy all who are willing to be convinced by undeniable facts, that whether the comparative mildness of the Orange Society in the streets of New York on the 12th of July resulted from the innocence and gentleness of youth or from the characteristic sedateness and prudence of premature age, it were well for the peace of the country that it would be weaker rather than stronger this time twelvemonth.

Now, let not American Protestants who have not studied Orangeism be too hasty in arriving at conclusions. We do not prefer Ribbonmen to Orangemen; nor do we prefer Catholics to Protestants, as such, any more than we prefer our neighbors to ourselves. The truth is that all the religion either party has is not worth mentioning, nor is the patriotism of either of a more genuine type.

It is only with the Orangemen we have to do, however, on the present occasion. Our readers are aware that none were more in favor of allowing them to march and protecting them from attack than we. At the same time we were quite aware that the greatest statesmen had again and again prevented them from marching where they had a much better right to do so than in New York. Not only have they been prevented in Ireland, but laws have been enacted by the British Parliament completely disbanding the Orange Society throughout the empire as dangerous to the public peace. And what are called the anti-Orange acts have ever been regarded by the friends of Ireland as evidence of an honest wish on the part of the British government to treat Protestants and Catholics alike. In other words, those acts are universally admitted by all impartial men who understand them to have been dictated by the same spirit of "fair play" which has granted Catholic emancipation and disendowed the Irish Church.

It is needless to inform those acquainted with the history of Orangeism that it would have been utterly impossible to have prevented annual battles and bloodshed on an extensive scale in most of the counties of Ulster, had not those restrictive laws been enacted to enable the local authorities to call out the troops on the 12th of July and other Orange anniversaries for the protection of life and property. However much whigs, tories and radicals have differed on almost all other subjects, they have generally concurred, within the last twenty years, in the opinion that there could be no peace in Ulster if the Orangemen were allowed to march about in armed bodies displaying emblems so offensive to their Roman Catholic neighbors and playing such tunes as "Croppies Lie Down," "To Hell with the Pope," "The Pope in the Pillory and the Devil Throwing Priests at Him," &c.

It should be remembered that those who had once belonged to the Orange Society themselves for political purposes found it necessary to take an active part in the enactment of those anti-Orange laws. This is true, for example, of the late Sir Robert Peel. Even Lord Castlereagh once admitted in the House of Lords that it would disgrace any government to encourage, directly or indirectly, a system at once so absurd and dangerous as Orangeism. As to the Irishmen to whom Ireland can be said to owe anything, whether they be Protestant or Catholic, not one of them has ever been found in the ranks of Orangeism. On the contrary, all have opposed the system, denouncing it as a worse calamity than an annual visitation of the plague in its most malignant form. Grattan, Burke, Sheridan, Swift, Smith O'Brien and Planket were all Protestants, but all were as uncompromisingly opposed to Orangeism as O'Connell himself, who was a Catholic.

Of all the misfortunes of Ireland there is not one that makes the national Muse shed a more briny tear than the same sentiment which caused the death of so many in our streets only a few days since. Thus, one of Moore's most pathetic lyrics is that in which he represents the Genius of Erin as weeping on the banks of the Boyne, having seen Discord drop his loaded quiver in the tide:—

> But vain her wish, her weeping vain,
> As time too well had taught her;
> Each year the fiend returns again
> And dives into that water.

Nor has any one portrayed the arrogant, absurd claims of the Orangemen more faithfully than Moore, who, as everybody knows, was never a bigot in religion or a partisan in politics. There is nothing more characteristic of Orangemen than to regard it as a grievous wrong to be prevented from inflicting all possible mischief on their neighbors. Some of their petitions to Parliament, on being interfered with by the authorities in order to prevent bloodshed, would seem burlesques of a very gross order were they not attested but too well. Moore has given us a parody of one of those curious documents; a stanza will show how well he has done the work:—

> That forming one-seventh, within a few fractions,
> Of Ireland's seven millions of hot heads and hearts,
> We hold it the basest of all base transactions
> To keep us from murd'ring the other six parts.

It must be admitted that there is but too much truth in this, although those of our American readers who have not given the subject much attention would naturally find it difficult to believe that any party would entertain so odious a sentiment. In England, as well as in this country, the public is much deceived as to the spirit and tendency of Orangeism from the fact that almost every lodge has

its chaplain and that the Bible is generally read and some psalms are sung before and after such tunes as "To Hell with the Pope," &c., and such pastimes as firing at Papists and setting fire to their houses. It is forgotten what class of clergymen act as chaplains. If it were generally known that the best of them are men like the Rev. Tresham Gregg, Rev. Sir Harcourt Dees and Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan—notorious fanatics and firebrands—then, indeed, the influence of the "chaplains" would inspire but little confidence. The best Protestants would expect much more evil from it than good; for there could be no more unjust libel on the Episcopal or the Presbyterian ministry than to pretend that any respectable number of either bind themselves to a system whose most harmless characteristic is to excite strife and ill-will between neighbors whose mutual interest it is to live in peace and amity with each other.

But what is the real character of this "William of glorious, pious and immortal memory," to whose manes one-seventh (now one-tenth or less) of the Irish people would sacrifice the other six parts? Let even his champion (Macaulay) be asked the question, and he cannot deny the massacre of Glencoe—a more cruel and barbarous act than any committed by even Nero or Caligula. And yet this is not the only indellible murderous stain on the escutcheon of the "glorious, pious and immortal" William. The historians of his native country do him gross injustice if he did not instigate the murder of his tutor and friend, John De Witt, and also that of his brother, Corneille De Witt, for no other reason than that the two brothers were the most powerful and most uncompromising friends of the republic, which William wished to subvert in order that he might reign himself on its ruins.

But perhaps it was for what he did for Ireland the Orangemen have made a sort of deity of William III. That he was not unmindful of that country is very true. It may be mentioned as an instance of his devotion that he maintained a powerful fleet on the coast of the island for the purpose of seizing as pirates all vessels attempting to carry on any commerce with its inhabitants. That Irishmen should love and revere his memory for this might well seem strange, and afford food for wonder to people who do not understand the incomprehensible Irishman of Orange complexion. A little research of this kind, which may easily be extended in other directions, would show that, however absurd, silly and bloodthirsty Paddy the Ribbonman is, Paddy the Orangeman is, at least, his match in each of those qualities.

Commercial Agencies and Their Doings.

The suit lately tried in a Missouri Court, before Judge Lindley, to enjoin the Bradstreet Commercial Agency from publishing its report, has brought before the public again the character and evils of such irresponsible censors of the business community. The suit was instituted by a substantial wholesale druggist for being rated in the book, or report, as it is called, of this agency below his standing and credit in the community and below the standing which had been formerly reported by the same agency, to the damage of his name and business. In deciding to enforce the injunction forbidding the publishing of this agency's report the Judge made some pertinent remarks. He said:—"The damage to the credit and commercial reputation of the plaintiff by this publication is not confined to any locality nor restricted by time. It may follow anywhere in the country and for an indefinite time." He did not think the damage could be estimated, and, therefore, held that the plaintiff had no adequate remedy by action for damages. Hence he enforced the injunction. It is possible business men may sometimes get at the truth as to the standing of others, and consequently may be saved from loss by withholding credit when dangerous to give it; but there is as little doubt that injustice is often done to respectable and creditable merchants and tradesmen, and that many rascals are whitewashed by these self-constituted and irresponsible agencies. The whole system is outside of or above the law, and savors strongly of blackmail. To say the least, there is a great temptation for the publishers of these books and their employés, who are often obscure, ignorant and needy men, to accept bribes from speculators and those who are not solvent to puff them into credit, and also to blackmail really solvent and substantial business men. Has not the time come for the commercial community to squelch these arbitrary, secret, self-constituted and irresponsible agencies? We call the attention of our merchants to this St. Louis case and to the evils generally of commercial agency reports.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE does not wish a divorce. The London *Times* gave credence to a report that in consequence of the Margarite Bellanger scandal Eugénie was determined to obtain a divorce. This report the *Echo* authoritatively contradicts. Why should Eugénie seek a divorce? She married the Emperor and the Emperor has ceased to exist. Eugénie is entitled to be spoken of as a good wife. She clings to her husband in spite of all his faults and all his failures.

Personal Intelligence.

Lieutenant Commander Woodrow, of the United States Navy, is at the Fifth Avenue.

E. Sanchez Quentarer, of Spain, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central.

Mayor Elmer, of Shelboygan, Wis., is a sojourner at the Grand Central.

Three Japs, euphoniously termed T. Tanabe, R. Erwnye and S. Orta, who have for some time been pursuing their studies in this country, yesterday arrived at the St. James.

General R. W. Heard, of Georgia, is temporarily residing at the Grand Central.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is again stopping at the Astor House.

Governor W. W. Holden, of North Carolina, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas.

F. E. Carroll, Mayor of Syracuse, accompanied by a party of the members of the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Bradley, Phillips, Levi, Eckel and Sherlock, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is domiciled at the Astor House.

Ex-Congressman J. N. Ashley, of Ohio, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere returned to the Brevoort House last evening from their tour in the Canadas and the Eastern States.

G. R. Slicer, of San Francisco, is stopping at the St. James.

General W. H. McCartney, of Boston, has taken temporary quarters at the Astor House.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris and London.

A Scheme for the Reorganization of the French Army Submitted by Gambetta.

The Plan Approved by Thiers and MacMahon.

Surprise at Gambetta's Co-operation With the Orleans Princes.

The Count de Paris Treated with Royal Honors.

M. Thiers' Powers as Chief of the Executive to Be Prolonged.

THE IMPOSITION OF THE INCOME TAX

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent at the French capital:—

PARIS, July 29, 1871.

M. Gambetta has laid before President Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the French army and the civil service.

The plan for the former is supposed to have been prepared by Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy in conjunction with the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

The scheme proposes compulsory service, without exemption by purchase or by substitutes. The term of active service is to be shorter, but the liability to form part of the reserve to last longer and to be made more stringent than heretofore.

President Thiers and Marshal MacMahon, it is said, approve Gambetta's plans of reorganization.

SURPRISE AT THE GAMBETTA-ORLEANS CO-OPERATION.

Great surprise is expressed at the co-operation of the Orleans Princes with M. Gambetta and President Thiers.

The members of the extreme left in the National Assembly are dissatisfied with the course of Gambetta.

PROLONGATION OF PRESIDENT THIERS' POWERS.

It is expected that the prolongation of M. Thiers' powers as Chief of the Executive will be voted by the Assembly next week.

THE INCOME TAX TO BE INTRODUCED.

A majority of the committee of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of the imposition of a tax on incomes.

THE SENTENCES OF THE MARSEILLES COMMUNISTS CONFIRMED.

The Court at Lyons has confirmed the judgment of the Marseilles Court Martial upon the insurgents tried by that body.

TO AMERICANS VISITING FRANCE.

All Americans visiting Europe should bring passports, especially the naturalized citizens of the United States, as the latter cannot get them here without papers proving their identity.

The French authorities are very strict in their examination of persons arriving at the frontiers of France.

Gala Dinner and Royal Honors to the Count de Paris.

LONDON, July 29, 1871.

The Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, has given a grand dinner to-day in honor of the Count de Paris.

Many members of the French nobility were present. Royal honors were tendered to the Prince by the Duke de Broglie, who, in answering a toast, eulogized the Count de Paris.

All the guests were enthusiastic in their demonstrations for the House of Orleans.

The Duke de Broglie apparently acted by instructions from the French government.

A LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE PARIS.

A letter is published from the Count de Paris in which he expresses the belief that the Count de Chambord is the future King of France.

ENGLAND.

Great Preparations for the Journey of the Prince of Wales to Dublin—Movements of the United States Steamers Saco and Richmond.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 29, 1871.

The preparations for the journey of the Prince of Wales are completed and are on a scale of magnificence rarely equalled. A review of the troops will be held by the Prince in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Friday next. The Lord Mayor of Dublin gives a grand ball in honor of the Prince, for which he has issued 2,000 invitations.

ARRIVAL OF A WEST INDIA STEAMER.

The West India mail steamer Tagus, from Aspinwall, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMERS SACO AND RICHMOND.

A letter from Malta says the United States steamer Richmond left there on the 18th inst. for Messina, and that the Saco was daily expected from Tunis.

DR. DOLLINGER.

Elected Rector of the Munich University.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MUNICH, July 29, 1871.

Dr. Döllinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor and six against him.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Administration of Affairs in Cuba to Remain Unchanged.

SPEECH OF SENOR ZORILLA.

Spain Ready to Make All Sacrifices for Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch has been received from our correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, July 29, 1871.

The change in the Spanish Cabinet will work no change of the administration of affairs in Cuba.

The President of the Ministry, Señor Zorilla, in presenting the new Ministerial programme to the Cortes, stated that there would be no departure from the colonial policy of Marshal Serrano's late government.

NO REBELS TOLERATED.

He declared:—"No Spanish government can help sustaining the contest with rebellion while a single rebel cries, 'Down with Spain!' Our property, our blood, all we have, will we send to defend the integrity of the Spanish dominion."

CHINA.

Resignation of the British Ambassador to Pekin

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 29, 1871.

It is announced that the resignation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador to China, has been received and accepted by the government, and that he is succeeded by Mr. T. F. Wade, First Secretary of the Legation.

THE WEST INDIES.

Success of the Submarine Telegraph—Trial of Insurgents in St. Vincent's—A Steamship Line Between Demarara and New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 29, 1871.

Advices from Martinique to the 11th have been received.

A banquet was given there in honor of Sir Charles Bright.

ST. VINCENT'S.

The submarine telegraph cable had been successfully extended to St. Vincent's.

Fifty or more prisoners were on trial for complicity in the recent insurrection in the island.

DEMERARA.

A steamer has sailed from Demerara, British Guinea, for New York. Should her trip be successful a monthly line of steamers will be established between the two ports.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Nova Scotians Satisfied With the Treaty—No Opposition in the Provinces.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29, 1871.

The Halifax correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—The fishery clause in the Washington Treaty has become quite popular in the provinces. The fishermen and merchants are quite satisfied with it. No opposition to the treaty can prove popular here.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quiet Restored at the Amador Mines—Divisions Among the San Francisco Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29, 1871.

The funerals of Mr. S. Hatch, the bookkeeper of the Amador mine, and McMenamy, one of the leaguers, took place yesterday. Both passed off quietly.

No new trouble has been reported at the Amador mine. Bennet, who fired the shot which killed McMenamy, is in San Francisco. The leaguers have taken out a warrant for his arrest on the charge of murder. As the leaguers attempted to murder him before and after the shooting Bennet will keep out of the way, as he believes that should he be arrested the leaguers would rescue him from the authorities and lynch him.

The British gunboat Sparrow Hawk arrived today from Victoria.

The democracy of San Francisco are divided into three parties on the local nominations, but will probably compromise and unite.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 29—11:17 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Friday on the Pacific coast and west of Illinois. The area of low barometer in the latter region has apparently extended northward, and the pressure has fallen decidedly on Lake Superior. The barometer has risen on the coast of Texas, but has fallen from Florida northward. Areas of high barometer are central over Ohio and Maine. The temperature has fallen from Maine to New Jersey, and has risen from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward. Light easterly winds with cloud and rain continue on the immediate coast; cloud and rain is again reported from South Carolina to Louisiana. Local rains have fallen on the middle Atlantic coast and from Tennessee to Minnesota.

Probabilities.

The conditions are favorable for local storms to-night from Lake Superior southwards to Kentucky, and warmer weather will probably prevail on Sunday. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue east of Louisiana and extend with local storms to Virginia. Local storms are also probable for Sunday throughout New England.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Missouri Railroad Tax Basis Settled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29, 1871.

Arrangements have been made between the counsel of the North Missouri Railroad Company and the counsel of the County Collector, by which the company agree to pay part of its tax bills and is to submit the remainder for a speedy decision by the Supreme Court. In view of this arrangement Collector Maguire has withdrawn the advertisement of the sale of the rolling stock of the road, and the sale will not take place.

Heavy Verdict Against the Illinois Central Railroad.

CAIRO, Ill., July 29, 1871.

The case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. versus the Illinois Central Railroad, claiming damages of $40,000 for delay in the delivery of grain some years ago, resulted to-day in a verdict of $23,000 for the plaintiffs. A motion for a new trial was taken under advisement until the next term of the Court.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 29—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ a 93¾ for both money and the account. Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 9[illegible]; 1865, old, 92⅜; 1867, 92; ten-forties, 92.

PARIS MONEY MARKET—PARIS, July 29.—The Bourse—Rentes opened at 55f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 29—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed flat; middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 500 were taken for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Pork, 50s. per bbl. for fine extra prime mess

THE STRICKEN LAND.

Persia—Its Geography, People, Productions and Government.

THE LAST GREAT INDIAN FAMINE.

The Signs of the Times—Shall We Escape the Cholera?

Although mentioned year by year in the *Almanach de Gotha*, with an imposing display of military and official strength, there are few lands in regard to which there prevails a greater degree of popular ignorance than that miserable Persia, whose inhabitants are now perishing at the rate of thousands a day from want of the necessaries of life. That it is an ancient Asiatic kingdom, that its ruler is called a Shah, and that there are embassies despatched to him at a vast expense by the leading civilized Powers; this is about the sum of general information about this famine-stricken region possessed by the masses of the American people.

And yet Persia is a land which, according to Old World notions of size, is of vast extent. It embraces a territory equal to four times that of the State of New York, or about one-eighth of the entire United States. Nor is it very sparsely populated, unless we take the European standard of comparison. Its people are variously estimated at from seven to ten millions, and probably the latter figure is nearer the truth than the first.

It is bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by Cabool and Central Asia, and on the south and west by the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia. It contains thirteen provinces, which are marked by great extremes of climate, vegetation and productiveness. Its coast line is very limited, and, indeed, consists only of a narrow strip along the Persian Gulf, which has no available harbor and only one or two tolerable roadsteads, such as Bushire, Linga, Bunder Abbas and Mohammerah. The outlet on the Caspian is of great value, but it can scarcely be looked upon as an opening to the commerce of the world. What makes the matter still worse is that the Persian Gulf is for a great part of the year only navigable by steam vessels, as the winds are so light that a sailing ship has been known to have taken three months to beat up from Ras El Had to Bushire. A feeble attempt was made some years ago by an American firm to open up a trade in drugs, dates, opium, silk, &c., with this port, but the difficulty of reaching it finally forced them to abandon it. Persia may thus be considered as practically shut out from the commercial system of the world, so far as regards those numerous articles which cannot bear the heavy expense of steam and land transportation. This is one of the saddest features of the present famine.

In spite of its comparatively low latitude Persia has a temperate and pleasant climate. This is caused by the great elevation of a considerable part of its territory above the sea. After a narrow strip of coast line the land towers up in a chain of mountains—the Elburz—seven thousand or eight thousand feet in height, and these only recede on the interior side to a level of about two thousand five hundred or three thousand feet above the sea, thus forming an immense table land, which comprises all the most fertile and well-watered soil. To the east, owing to the absence of water courses, the land fades into a barren and irreclaimable desert, which is regarded by geographers as a part of that sterile zone which stretches from the Atlantic to the frontier of Western China—the same desert system to which the great Sahara, the sandy wastes of Arabia and the interior Asiatic steppes also belong. Even the best section of the country, however, is imperfectly watered by nature, though in ancient times this evil was obviated by a perfect system of vast canals, which threaded every portion of the soil. During the last few centuries these imposing public works, which displayed more strikingly perhaps than anything else the genius and industry of the people of ancient India, have been suffered to fall into a lamentable state of decay, and large sections of country have been in consequence abandoned. This is one of the most melancholy, and, alas! also one of the most characteristic results of Mussulman government.

The productions of Persia are varied and numerous. In every part of the central table land all kinds of grain, and in many places rice also can be raised. Of late years, however, the high price of cotton, brought about by the American war, has induced a great many farmers to abandon the raising of provisions and devote themselves to the production of cotton. Thus the area employed in the growth of breadstuffs has largely diminished; and this is stated upon good authority to be a prominent cause of the present dearth. Tobacco is also a favorite crop, and the fragrant weed raised on the hills of Shiraz ranks higher in the estimation of Oriental smokers than even that raised on the Lebanon or in Asia Minor. No rich Turk or Arab smokes in his nargheelah any other variety of the weed; but the difficulty of transportation makes it fetch quite a high price. It is chiefly exported, perhaps, by means of the caravans of pilgrims who leave annually for Mecca and Meshed Hosein. These pious devotees, with a shrewdness worthy of a Yankee, generally make the expenses of their journey by taking articles peculiar to Persia away with them and bringing back in exchange Frangee cotton stuffs and Mocha coffee. Recently, opium has also been largely raised, and, though it is not usually known, all the supplies of this drug which we receive under the name of Turkey opium really comes from Persia, passing generally overland through Russia. In many other drugs Persia is almost the sole source of supply. Horses, silk, gall nuts, madder, attar of roses, assafœtida, gum ammoniac, saffron, wine, wool and carpets make up the remaining list of Persian commerce, but these articles are not largely exported. We must not forget further to allude to the supplies of gems which are also received from this source. Turquoises are found nowhere else than in Persia.

The population of Persia is very mixed, being a combination of Persians, Arabs, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians and negroes, fused together chiefly by the practice which prevails even now of buying and selling concubines. A Persian deems it no disgrace to openly purchase a negress as a left-handed wife, and there is a humane law, which is rigidly observed, and which provides that the offspring of such an union is on a perfect equality with all the man's other children. The chief characteristics of the Persian character are lying, dishonesty and politeness, and all over the East "as thievish" or "as false" or "as honey-mouthed" as a Persian are established proverbs.

The country is governed by the Shah, or rather, both nominally and, in fact, the country and people belong to this august individual, who styles himself king of kings. Each province is governed by his appointees, who in turn appoint the rulers of the various towns and villages. Every office of every kind in Persia is sold to the highest bidder, though of course the bidding is not public, and power is simply used for the purposes of protecting yourself and oppressing every one else. No infamy in the way of injustice or corruption is too overpowering for the conscience of a Persian official. Of this the story of the present famine affords us a pretty good example. The partial failure of the crops last year caused a great many defaulters among taxpayers, and the treasury of the government fell short of its usual sum. What was to be done? The men who governed had given a certain amount of money for their places; they were responsible to the Shah for a further annual tribute, and they must therefore either be ruined themselves or increase the burden of taxation upon those who still had something left. Of course this was what they did. This inhuman oppression is largely responsible for the horrors of the present dearth.

Such is a general outline of the geography, productions, people and government of this unfortunate country. It only remains to show how the people live. As in all Asiatic countries, every man dwells in a village, town or city for the sake of security. He dare not have his house directly among his fields, lest his isolated condition should tempt a descent upon him by robbers, bands of whom infest every part of the land. The average Persian dresses in a long robe of printed cotton, with as many under-garments as a European lady. Men who can afford it, however, wear cloth instead of cotton, but these are rare exceptions. The masses wear also felt overcoats in the winter, shaped something like our own. The hat, however, is the most characteristic article of Persian costume. It is a high steeple crown of black felt, without any rim, towering up a foot and a half above the brow.

The people live mostly on rice and grain and dates. The rice or crushed wheat is boiled with a morsel of meat, and, having been saturated with "ghee," a sort of butter, is called pilaf. This is the same celebrated dish with the name of which, at least, the "Arabian Nights" has made us familiar. The only bread used are large, thin cakes of coarse meal, about a foot in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick. They are generally warmed before being eaten, and although dried camel's dung is the most common fuel of the country they are thrown directly upon the embers. A Persian stomach, even in times of peace and plenty, is not very fastidious.

In the train of this famine, as usual, follows diverse forms of pestilence. How could it be otherwise? The writer was in India in 1868 and witnessed some of the horrors of the terrible famine which prevailed in Ajmere, and which, according to official statistics, caused 2,000,000 of deaths. No sight on earth can be pictured more terrible than a crowd of miserable creatures frenzied by hunger. Spectral forms stretch forth long, thin arms, with the elbow joint standing out in bold relief, like a huge ball, and the hand spreading like the roots of a tree, and demand in shrill accents the means of life. And such eyes and faces as glare at you! Years hence they haunt you in dreams, like some hideous picture of a madhouse, or a battle field, or an execution. And if you have courage to calmly examine in all their minutiæ these revolting forms of misery, the most callous heart may well turn sick with a disgust which is strangely mingled with terror. In many cases the victim of starvation takes a peculiar form of fever—the famine fever. His body breaks out in ulcers from head to foot, and his blood burns in the tortures of a living fire. Better far the quick though repulsive horrors of the plague than the prolonged torments that hang in the wake of a great famine.

In Persia already we hear that cholera is raging with terrible fury, and that Russia has erected a quarantine barrier upon her frontier. Whispers, too, have been heard of the plague, but these are as yet unconfirmed. It is still, however, a grave question whether we are not upon the eve of one of those terrible *anni mirabiles* which stand out in history to warn us of the misery which the human race are now and then, for some mysterious cause, called upon to bear. Earthquakes, famine, pestilence, unnatural seasons—nay, even the pestilence bug in Canada—seem to point at a danger which may, if care be not exercised to prevent it, drag us, too, within its circle of fear and suffering. We have long been spared any great national calamity at the hands of nature, and it behooves us to watch well that the pestilence already engendered by this terrible famine passes not within our gates. The cholera, we are told, is already breaking out sporadically in Poland; and, ere the summer be sped, it may have marched over the intervening lands, and be eagerly waiting to glide upon its hideous work of death into American homes. Let us keep watch and ward while care and vigilance may still avail to preserve us from so terrible a calamity. We are not alarmists; but the signs of the times are pregnant with dreadful meaning, and it is but a vain folly to attempt to escape the evil by ignoring its existence.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER IN TEXAS.

Smash Up of a Construction Train at Navasota—Five Men Killed and Four Wounded.

NAVASOTA, Texas, July 29, 1871.

A construction train, bound north, this evening, consisting of nine cars, and having on board eighteen laborers, was precipitated into the Navasota river, by the derrick of the wrecking car striking the braces and rods of the bridge. The superstructure of the first span of the bridge was carried away, and the second and fourth spans went to the bottom, with the cars and engine, a mass of ruins. Five persons were instantly killed, two fatally injured and twelve more or less injured. One man was thrown twenty feet into the air and instantly killed by the fall.

THE BUFFALO DRIVING PARK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29, 1871.

The following entries were made to-night for the great races at the Buffalo Driving Park, commencing August 8. More entries are expected by mail:—

First Day—For purse No. 1, of $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes. John T. Stephenson names Willie Golddust, Alden Goldsmith names d. m. Huntress, W. Harris names b. m. Lady Golddust, W. L. Beck names b. m. Virginia, J. S. Biggs names s. m. Kentucky Girl, M. D. Van Scoder names b. s. Kilburn Jim, B. F. Cowan names g. g. Ed. Eaton; James McKee names b. m. Young Thorn, formerly Nancy Sykes; W. W. Devine names s. h. Barny, Thomas T. Oliver names c. g. Thomas L. Young, J. C. Thompson names b. m. Clara G.

For purse No. 2 of $5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34:—Calvin Pedmore names b. g. Denmark, Charles H. Smith names s. m. Lady Shotwell, B. B. Mace names c. g. Judge Fullerton, formerly the Bull Colt; A. W. Richmond names b. m. Albatross, John Horter names s. s. General Love, T. R. Clark names b. m. Kansas Maid, Keyon and Burke name b. g. J. H. Burke, formerly Governor Morgan; W. L. Beck names b. m. Lilly Swartz, J. S. Biggs names b. g. Ohio Boy, formerly Dart; A. Jones names b. g. Ashland Pet, C. H. Olmstead names b. m. Cuyahoga Maid, Dan Jenkins names b. g. Joe Brown; W. Smith names c. g. Billy Hotspur; N. T. Burlaw names d. g. Norwood; John Demass names General Howard; Budd Doble names b. m. Live Long; Joseph C. Simpson names b. m. Ida May.

Purse, No. 3, of $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:27:—S. Parker names Ed. Foster, Budd Doble names b. g. Harry Hurley, George R. Logan names C. S. Byron, O. A. Hickock names b. m. Western Girl, J. L. Eoff names b. m. J. D. McMann, formerly Shoo Fly; W. Harris names b. g. Derby, formerly Dutchman; W. H. Doble names w. g. Medoc; J. C. Timpson names b. g. India Rubber; C. H. Olmstead names b. s. Mohawk, Jr.; T. S. Carpenter names c. g. Major Allen, formerly Locust.

Second Day—Purse No. 4 for $1,500—a saddle race for horses that never trotted better than 2:45. B. Mace names c. g. Judge Fullerton, formerly Bull Colt; A. C. Fisk names g. g. General Sherman; David T. Quintan names b. m. Lady Ellen; Joseph C. Simpson names b. m. Clara G.

Purse No. 5, of $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30:—G. W. Van Brunt names b. s. Ripon Boy, formerly Tete Mathews; Thomas P. Roach names b. g. Mat Smith; F. J. Nodine names b. s. General Knox; Dan Mace names b. c. Lady Fisk, formerly Pownal Marie; George R. Logan names b. g. Independence.

J. A. Hickock names s. s. Elmo; W. Harris names g. m. Lady Hamilton; John H. Gallagher names g. g. Volunteer; E. Toby names s. m. Susie, formerly F. Mathevy; M. Rodin names c. m. Purity; R. B. Celtam names b. m. Tennessee; John Demars names b. g. John R. Ferro, formerly Byron Chief; Thomas T. Oliver names b. m. Black Maria; Joseph C. Simpson names b. m. Ida May.

Third Day.—Purse No. 6, of $3,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:50:—Colvin Fredmore names b. g. Cain Boy; John Crocker names c. m. Lady Abdella; W. Harris names b. m. Lady Golddust; John S. Stephenson names Willie Golddust; Frank Culver names b. m. Saphol; Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Restora; D. P. Bissell names s. g. Hope; W. L. Beck names s. g. Kimball; J. S. Biggs names s. m. Kentucky Girl; M. D. Vanscoder names b. s. Kilburn Jim; B. F. Cowan names g. g. Ed. Eaton; W. W. Devine names s. b. Barney; A. Damreem names b. g. Uncle Abe; Thomas T. Oliver names c. g. Thomas L. Young; Jos. C. Simpson names b. m. Clara G.

Purse No. 7 of $6,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:24. Peter Lindell names b. s. Pilot Temple; O. A. Hickcock names g. s. Tammany; Geo. R. Logan names C. S. Byron; J. L. Coff names b. g. J. D. McMann; Wm. B. Smith names b. s. Tommy Jefferson; W. H. Borst names b. g. Myron Perry; Bud Doble names b. g. Hotspur.

Fourth Day—Purse No. 8, of $5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40—Calvin Pedmore names b. g. Denmark, J. K. Lovett names s. s. Vosburg, B. Mace names c. g. Judge Fullerton, formerly the Bull Colt; Frank Culver names s. g. Logan, Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Huntress, Kenyon & Burke names b. m. J. H. Burke, formerly Governor Morgan; John McGrile names b. g. Long Branch; James H. Gallagher names g. m. Sattnet; A. Jones names b. m. Ashland Pet; A. C. Green names b. s. Judge Brigham; F. O. Chamberlane names b. g. Frank Hobart, formerly Mango Cott; George Logan names s. g. Ed. Higgins; Joseph C. Simpson names b. m. Clara G.

Purse No. 9 of $5,000 for all horses, $2,500 to the horse making the fastest time, provided he beats Dexter's time of 2:17¼. B. Donnelly names b. m. American Girl; W. H. Doble names b. m. Lucy; Budd Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1871.

At the pigeon shooting match here to-day for the championship of the United States and $500 a side A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, the present champion, killed 91 out of 100, and Ira Paine, of New Jersey, 89.

NEGRO MOB IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Five Thousand Blacks at the Republican Convention in Goldsboro.

Wholesale Drunkenness and Bloody Riot.

Indiscriminate Shooting by the Negro Mob and Negro Police.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 29, 1871.

During the entire day the town has been the scene of bloodshed and a serious riot. About five thousand negroes arrived here this morning from Newbern and the lower counties on an excursion train, chartered by the Republican State Executive Committee, to attend an ante-convention mass meeting. Congressman Thomas, United States Senator Abbott, Marcus Erwin and R. C. Badger were the speakers. Large numbers of the negroes were intoxicated upon their arrival, and many of them soon became disorderly. One of them, who was particularly turbulent, was arrested by the police, but on their way to the guard house they were attacked by the negro mob and the prisoner rescued. Some of the colored police then fired at the prisoner, who, after a desperate effort, was recaptured and taken to the Exchange Hotel. About one thousand negroes then with clubs and pistols made an assault on the hotel in the attempt to again rescue the prisoner. The mob began by assailing the police with brickbats and clubs, which was followed by the use of firearms on both sides, until a regular fusilade was in progress. The excitement at this time (two P. M.) was intense, and the white citizens, who had hitherto taken no part in the riot, armed themselves for any emergency that might arise. Some forty or fifty shots were fired in all. One negro rioter and one colored policeman killed, four white citizens hurt and wounded and two colored men wounded are the casualties of the riot.

Congressman Thomas, who had control of the mob, would not come near the disturbance and made no effort to quell the riot, which lasted over one hour. A committee of citizens, appointed by the Mayor, requested the republican leaders and Mr. Stanly, President of the railroad, to take the negroes away in order to arrest further bloodshed. Stanly refused to comply, and when told that Thomas and himself would be held responsible for the disturbance replied, "Hold us responsible and be damned."

BASE BALL.

Game Between the Athletics and Olympics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1871.

About 2,000 persons witnessed the game between the Athletics, of this city, and the Olympics, of Washington. Both failed to score until the fourth inning, when the Athletics by good batting, assisted by loose handling of the ball, scored ten runs, two of which only were earned. The Olympics scored one in the fourth inning, when the game was called on account of the rain, which had been falling for some time.

A Victory for the Mutuals in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1871.

The Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, to-day defeated the Ætnas, of Chicago, 29 to 10.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Robert Bruce, of Newton, Mass., cut his throat on Friday night.

There are 900 visitors at Greenbriar (West Virginia), White Sulphur Springs.

Henry S. Brown, aged twelve, of Salem, Mass., was drowned Friday afternoon while bathing.

Yesterday, during the bathing hour, the room of Mr. Dewail, of Philadelphia, at Congress Hall, Cape May, was robbed of a watch, diamond, &c., valued at $4,000.

Four inches of rain fell in Omaha, Nev., from six to nine o'clock Friday evening, and four and a half inches up to six o'clock yesterday morning, doing much damage to streets, culverts, &c.

Some three days ago, while three men were charging a blast on the Arkansas Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the powder prematurely exploded and Thomas Hughes was instantly killed and two other workmen severely injured.

Thomas Brown, aged twenty-seven years, a respectable citizen of Lockport, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Cause—despondency from the loss of his wife by death some weeks ago.

A prize fight occurred at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on Friday, between two noted bruisers of that city, Jim Burnside and Jim Donnelly. After three rounds, lasting eight minutes, Donnelly declared he could fight no longer, having been badly punished about the body. The crowd left disappointed, expecting a better fight.

A DROVER IN TROUBLE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29, 1871.

John F. Pickerell, a New York broker, who was brought here on a charge of fraud by the officers of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, was committed to jail to-day in default of bail.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 30.

1870—Napoleon assumed command of the French armies in the field.

1864—The Union forces having exploded a mine a[illegible] killed 250 rebels at Petersburg, Va., took advantage of the confusion created to make an assault upon its defences, but were repulsed with severe loss......The rebels again invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania and in the latter State destroyed the town of Chambersburg.

1830—Fighting continued in Paris; Charles X. deposed.

1718—William Penn, the founder of colony of Pennsylvania, died.

A 1.—Barry's Tricopherous

Does not color the hair. It is the best of all dressings and preservers, but BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE is expressly for coloring any shade, from a light auburn brown to a beautiful black. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.

I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent

CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hairs, stop its falling out, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

A Good Fitting Gaiter Can Be Procured By calling at CHARLES FRANKS' Boot and Shoe Store, 58 Nassau street, near Maiden lane. Custom work at shortest notice. Established 1841.

Canarsie and Rockaway Beach.—Steam cars from East New York to Canarsie every half hour, steamboat thence to Rockaway beach six times a day; a grand moonlight excursion every evening this week. Trains leave East New York for the boat at 7:30 and 8 o'clock. Fare for round trip 75c. Best excursion from New York.

Do You Want Diamonds, Watches or Jewelry? Go to GEO. C. ALLEN'S, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Instruments for Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Club Feet, Curved Spine, Weak or Contracted Joints, Hip Disease, &c., accurately fitted at MARSH & LUBIN'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 1 Park row, corner Ann street, opposite Herald office.

Ladies, for Freckles, Moth Patches, Sallowness and Tan, use Mrs. SHAW'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, warranted to remove the worst cases in ten days; perfectly harmless. Sold everywhere. Prepared only by Mrs. SHAW, 399 Sixth avenue, New York.

Multitudes of People Require an Alterative to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first class machines in the world; prices from $40 to $100; easy payments. Salesroom 701 Broadway.

The Mother's Remedy for All Diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Fickle Goddess Back Again to Her Old Quarters.

What to Wear and How to Wear It—Republican Simplicity in the Gay Capital—Toilets Without the Tuileries Trade Mark.

PARIS, July 14, 1871.

Fashions for July and August are very becoming, and at the present rather economical for the Parisiennes who remain in the capital during the summer. The really *ravissantes* toilettes are made for American and French ladies, who are sojourning in Switzerland and at Baden Baden. The leading establishments for fine trousseaus are now open and hurried with orders from abroad. I shall be able to give the lady readers of the HERALD a description of an elegant trousseau now preparing for a New York belle in my next. It is said the trousseau is one of the finest ever made in Paris for an American. Waiting for better description I will describe as nearly as possible a few costumes for promenade, drive, &c., which I have seen and which will be much worn the entire summer. A very stylish

COSTUME FOR PROMENADE OR SEASIDE.

La Bergère—demi train, trimmed with guimpure white, with a flounce of same on the under skirt, surmounted by a ruche in cloth the same material as the dress (which may be in cachemere of any color), selon le goût heading the flounce; the tunique quite long and raised up with bias bands of the same, edged with the guimpure. The corsage was *a la paysanne*, open on the left side in points and trimmed to match the skirt, the sleeves half open and pointed. The effect was *ravissante*.

TOILETTE DE PROMENADE.

Luzanne costume—poult de soie black, with a flounce ruche on the bottom of the skirt and another very high up plaited in square plaits, trimmed with feuilles de chene in poult de soie, with a narrow edge of chantilly lace; between each feuille a little plaited ruffle, with insertion and feuilles. The whole skirt is trimmed in this manner and no tunique. The corsage is *a la Luzanne*, trimmed to match the skirt, pretty sleeves, bouillonné half way up, and finished at the elbow by three little plaits united by a bow. It is something entirely new and much admired. Another pretty costume de promenade is in foulard noire. The first skirt a demi train with two plaited flounces and two rows of plaited quilling at the head of each flounce, with bias bands between each one the tunique, long and raised up in a puff behind by means of a fold of foulard, in scarf form; bias, while the tunique falls pointed on each side. The corsage is basque form, in points, and trimmed to match the skirt, the points being open on the sides and back, the sleeves demi large and trimmed with ruches of black or white guimpure. The hat worn with this costume is a black Italian straw, round, slightly turned up on the sides, and crown high, trimmed with crêpe de chine, black and marguinets. The costume is light in spite of the trimming and is not an expensive one. Costumes in English alpaca are made like this and much worn for seaside or morning promenade.

TOILETTE DE VISITE.

Regina costume—lilac, in fine poult de soie (a new color in lilac); the tunique in crêpe de chine of the same color, the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a flounce, with bias of the crêpe at the top of the flounce, one laid over the other, to the height of an eighth of a yard. The bias are cut in little wheat sheaves, plaited in taffeta and crêpe de chine, and separated about a quarter of a yard apart on the skirt; the tunique trimmed like the lower part of the skirt. The corsage modern, with sleeves trimmed, and the upper portion of the skirt demi large, turned over in cuff form, look very graceful. The bonnet to wear with the costume is a form called Lambale, in fine straw, trimmed with crêpe to match the tunique, and a small white plume.

DINNER TOILET.

En mousseline trimmed with valencienne. The first volant on the skirt has insertion and a valenciennе edge about one-third of a yard in depth; the tunique quite long and raised in the form of a court mantle; the corsage crossed behind in the form of an X; sleeves Louis the XIV.; the skirt does not train. Flowers are worn in the hair at dinner parties. Sleeves are all demi large and trimmed either in guimpure or valenciennе laces. Robes de chambre are very pretty in white cachemere with rose-colored silk trimming, quilling and ruches *a la reine*, apron in front, showing a beautiful skirt with lace valenciennе or pretty imitation, with insertion of same and bows of ribbon *a la rose*.

HATS AND BONNETS.

The Marie Antoinette is form retroussé, with a narrow edge, formed of black velvet and a narrow ruche of lace around the crown, with small ostrich plume and a tea rose, with trailing vine on the left side; long strings, in lace or ribbon, according to taste; the form is a very becoming one; the price of such a bonnet is $3 in gold. The Louis XVI. is nearly the same form; the trimming on this hat is very stylish and is much worn; it is a flowing lisse veil, quite long, and so placed on the hat that it can be worn over the face or fall gracefully over the shoulders; where the veil is fastened on the hat is a plume, surrounded with turquoise, cut in bias and giving the veil the form of a scarf; this is much worn for riding or travelling; varies in price from $10 to $12. The Charlotte Corday is also very much trimmed with ribbon, velvet and lace, with plumes to match; it can be worn with almost any toilet, and is very reasonable. The Narcisse is used for promenade costumes. Opera marriage bonnets, are made of a border de Bruxelle, with white wing strings of the lace, so as to be tied around the neck. They are very rich and cost from fifteen to twenty francs. Tea roses are the specialty; small, and a profusion of lace is all the bonnets and hats are much in use. The Queen Isaw through and the I. C. Carter, at the *salons* of Madame ——, a house well known to Americans, rue Jubert, No. 13. Ladies' coiffeurs and small rolls. The braided chignon is in and nets are not so fashionable as during season. The hair is not done so soft and the change is an improvement of having the hair fall over the *negligée* has met with no success in among a few of the *demi-monde*, who turning to the capital after a long

THE VISITING JAPS.

Stroll About Town and Examine the Elephant.

e, who are at present quartered at s Hotel, made up their minds yesterwere a great many places of interest in this city, and so, without official ind, scattered themselves about all in couples and groups to see what ng. The Central Park came in for miration. Prince Schemidzo Jugad, nglish fluently, and seems to be perfas to all our American mannerism, e party who made their way to the oke of its beauties in the highest appeared to be very favorably h the attentions that were paid sides wherever he went.

ber of visitors called at the hotel dur- "see" the strangers, but the clerk had r for all callers, "the gentlemen are oms." It is the intention of the young emain in town but a few days, when start for their various destinations. a have been in this country for many have acquired no inconsiderable the country. Three of them took a wn to see what Wall street looked naturally attracted considerable attot into conversation with one of o had lost heavily in the lock some weeks ago and went away rds apparently convinced that many better places for a man his patrimony in than the thoroughoney traffickers. What enabled the rs of the party to visit more at their lace they left inclined to stroll into of which they passed ople, as ordinary respectable people o dress in this country. They had not to appear in the streets in their es, and thus saved themselves conyance from that class of persons who nothing else to do than to follow every a Japan who, although every street he may er in, just as though he was some amrom a circus. The party will break and it is said several will go direct

SHIPMENT OF ORES.

ay the Russia took from this port 470 re from the Emma mine, in Utah; the rday took 700 tons from the same re 1,470 tons of the same ore at the waiting for shipment. This is the of 2?0 car loads within ten days, and ore are now *en route* from Salt Lake n all 4000,000.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Metropolitan Gossip.

Milburn is advertised to appear at the Bowery.

G. W. Thompson plays "The Mountain King" this week at Tony Pastor's.

"Elfie" has proved a great success at Wallack's and will hold the stage until the Lydia Thompson troupe arrives.

Thomas' concerts at Central Park Garden and Julien's grand *fêtes* at Terrace Garden still meet with deserved success.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels resume possession of Lina Edwin's Theatre and open to-morrow night with a fine programme.

Concerts, balls, fairs and soirées will be given at the Central Park Garden during the winter, under the management of the Koch Brothers.

"Across the Continent" will be given at Niblo's for the remainder of the summer season. "Fritz" Emmett will succeed Byron next month.

George Boniface, the favorite actor, plays Bob Brierly at Wood's Museum this week. The Hall burlesque troupe appear at the matinees.

Johnny Allen's "Schneider" still keeps the boards at the Olympic. The Kiralfys are making important engagements for the fall season at this theatre.

Miss Amy Stone will play an engagement at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, next week, during which she will appear in a play called "Cigarette," which is said to be a dramatization of one of Ouida's works.

Miss Ada Harland appears shortly at Wood's Museum in a sensational play called "Lola," written for her by F. G. Maeder. It embodies scenes of the most exciting kind in South America, on the Plains in Wyoming and in Paris under the Commune. Mr. M. Levi officiates as business manager of Miss Harland.

The Ninth Regiment Band proposes starting out on a concert tour, to commence with the races at Buffalo on the 8th of August, at the rink, with P. L. Downing as conductor, and J. Levy, cornet-a-piston, under the management of H. S. Jackson. This rink will accommodate over twelve thousand people, and with such a magnificent band we do not doubt that it will be filled each night.

Miss Lina Edwin, having given up the theatre which bears her name, intends applying herself diligently this winter to the study of certain congenial lines in her profession until a new theatre is built for her. A number of our leading capitalists have expressed their intention of erecting a first class uptown theatre and placing the management of it in her hands. If merit, courage and will are deserving of consideration, then Miss Edwin should receive hearty encouragement in her profession.

THE LONDON STAGE.

Irish Dramas in Great Demand—The Breakfast to the French Actors—The Offenbach Malady on the Increase—Buckstone, Phelps, Sothern, Mrs. Scott-Siddons and the Infant Phenomenon.

LONDON, July 15, 1871.

It is worthy of remark that whereas the taste for Irish novels seems to have entirely died out, the love of Irish plays appears to wax stronger year by year. Such stories as those to which Banim, Griffin, Carleton, Lover and Maxwell owe their literary laurels no longer find favor with Mr. Mudie, who still bears supreme sway in the circulating libraries. The realm of pictorial literature is now parcelled out among two or three ladies and gentlemen, of whom the most conspicuous are Miss Braddon, Miss A. B. Edwards, Mr. Anthony Trollope and Mr. Wilkie Collins. Meanwhile the Irish novelist is, in sporting phrase, "nowhere." He has disappeared as completely as though he had never existed, or "as if he had never been such," to use the words of the gravedigger in "Hamlet." Yet, strange to say, the Irish dramatist flourishes like a bay tree by the running waters, and never was there a greater rage for Hibernian melodramas than at the present moment.

The immense success of Mr. E. Falconer's play of "Eileen Oge" at the Princess' Theatre is the most recent illustration of a fact whereof we have had many memorable examples during the past few years. Plays such as the "Colleen Bawn," "Arrah-na-Pogue," "The Peep o' Day" and "Eileen Oge" have "money in them," as the managers say, and draw the town, while Shakspeare and Sheridan are either altogether shelved or performed to miserable houses. Indeed, the very evening before the production of Mr. Falconer's drama Mr. Phelps played Macbeth at the Princess' to a house in which Zimmerman might have written another "Essay upon Solitude." The three circle presented a beggarly account of empty boxes; the gods had vanished from the galleries, and as for the pit you might have played cricket in it.

Rari apparent *sedentes* in gurgite vasto.

Next night came out "Eileen Oge," a tissue of breakneck adventures and wild Celtic drolleries strongly seasoned with sensationalism, and the theatre is crowded from floor to roof tier. Orders are now out of the question; the free list is suspended, and instead of the dismal prospect of what is known in theatrical parlance as "a clerical house" (so called in compliment to the parsons who go altogether upon tae gratuitous system and would fain get everything for nothing) the manager's eyes are regaled nightly with the blissful vision of a theatre crammed with people who have paid for admission. What adds to the peculiarity of the present state of things is that good Irish actors were never so scarce upon the London stage as at the present moment. Mr. Dion Boucicault, the best of them, now rarely acts, and there is no other comedian who can worthily represent all that is most joyous, wayward and amusing in the Milesian character. We have no longer any Irish comedian worthy of comparison with the Johnstones and Powers of former generations. In an Irish play of the class now in vogue the performers act and talk like true-born cockneys. Yet the play goes down like jelly with the audience, who in applauding the players appear to do so upon the generous principle recommended by the Prince of Denmark—"the less their desert the greater merit in your bounty." But despite the shortcomings of the actors the Irish playwright is unquestionably master of the situation, and has it all his own way, like a bull in a china shop. He (not the bull, but the playwright) must take care, however, to walk in the beaten track, otherwise he may come to grief. *"Via trita, via tuta."*

He must not picture the Ireland of the present day, which is prosperous and prosaic, but rather that of by-gone times, when Erin was the Niobe of nations with a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye, and when her sons and daughters were the laughing victims of sectarian strife, landlord tyranny and political oppression. Above all things he must bear in mind to fill his play with fairs, patterns, merry-makings, wild faction fights, faction fights between police and peasantry, and, in a word, all sorts of drolleries and deviltries. Jigs and jokes must be of constant recurrence, and the air must ever and anon be darkened with the pelting of sods of turf and the brandishing of shillelahs. Let the dramatists stick to these charming revelations of Irish life as it was in Ireland at the end of last century ago, and, with the aid of some painter and stage carpenter, he will make a pot of money; but sedulously eschewing the dull doings of the present he must limit himself exclusively to the picturesque and rollicking adventures of the past. Mr. Falconer has done so in the present instance, and hence his success.

There was a mighty ado the other day at the Crystal Palace, where a number of "swells" of various patterns and proportions of social and literary humor assembled to do honor to the artists of the Comédie Française, Lord Dufferin, the final syllable of whose name is superfluous (albeit he is a capital fellow), presided, and a vast deal of bad French was spoken, with accent of Cockaigne, in glorification of the French stage and the actors who act thereon. Cigars were smoked, coffee sipped and strawberries and cream handed smilingly around beneath the radiant roof of the Tropical Department, a place whose name was in happy accordance with the genial warmth of the occasion. In fact, all went merry as that "wedding bell," which, ever since it first chimed out in "Don Juan," has become an indispensable metaphor to image forth the gladness and gayety at all festive gatherings. Lord Granville, in the course of a long speech, praised the Gallic guests to the seventh heavens, and would have it that there is no acting in the world half so good as theirs—which there isn't.

He argued high, he argued low,
He also argued round about him,

and was evidently listened to with awe and admiration by the subjects of his zealous commendation, and particularly by M. Got, who, as the penny-a-liners say, returned thanks "in neat and appropriate terms." The banquet over, the company dispersed; but it remains a significant moral, which is, that it may be said of the Comédie Française in London as truly as it was of virtue in ancient Rome, *Laudatur et alget*. It is praised and pines. "Fine words butter no parsnips," says the homely old proverb; and the parsnips of the French players have remained unbuttered save by the metaphorical oil of adulation. They are so well bred, these Parisian players, they deserve to be well buttered, but they have not been so. They have had everything except patronage. "Why didn't you marry the woman for love of whom you went mad?" asked Tom Brown of a poor Bedlamite two hundred years ago. "I'm mad enough, in all conscience, but not so mad as that comes to," was the cogent reply. And so it might have been said of the swells at the Crystal Palace. There was a limit to their lunacy. They would do any mad thing for the French actors except see them act. During the greater part of their sojourn among us the matchless actors of the Comédie Française were playing, if not exactly to empty benches, yet to very sparse audiences. Their engagement, if not a downright failure, was certainly anything rather than a success, and their house is now closed. Indeed, it shut the very day after the banquet. It would have been a delicate problem of statistics to have ascertained how many of the enthusiasts who took part in the celebration the other day ever paid for admission to the Opéra Comique or even went in on an order. Not one in twenty, be assured. But the event has not been without its beneficial effects. It has at least brought to light a charming instance of unsophisticated innocence on the part of a London newspaper. In a recent number of the *Sunday Times* the editorial writer, discoursing eloquently apropos of the coming festivity, makes this guileless remark:—"We do not know in whose mind the idea of this pleasant reunion first arose, but it was a happy thought." When it is stated that the idea first arose, as every journalist knows, in the mind of Mr. Joseph Knight, the accomplished dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*, who was, in fact, the Alpha and the Omega of the whole affair, one cannot but be struck by the Arcadian simplicity of the editor of that immaculate journal. Heaven comfort his capacity, dear man!

Offenbach is breaking out like a melodious malady all over the country. At Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Bath, Bristol, and, in fact, at all the great provicial towns, he carries all before him. The strains of no other composer, however sublimely inspired, enjoying anything like an equal amount of popularity. In London his headquarters are at the Lyceum, where "Les Brigands" is being nightly performed in brilliant style and to overflowing houses, notwithstanding that the tariff of admission has been considerably heightened, fifteen shillings being charged for a stall and seven shillings for a seat in the dress circle. Mesdames Zulma-Bufar and Van Ghell and Messieurs Dupins and Kopp perform with excellent effect the characters originally created by them in Paris, and the piece passes off with the greatest *eclat*.

At the Gaiety, where the company of the Fantaisies Parisiennes are now located, the entertainment is light, gay, effervescent, full of fun and fancy, and thoroughly suitable to the elegant theatre in which it is given. "La Chanson de Fortunio," one of the prettiest and most tuneful of Offenbach's operettas, has been followed by "Les Bavards" and other favorite works of the same indefatigable composer. These musical plays draw well when performed by French artists, but are not always equally successful in the hands of English actors, as is proved by the fact that the managers of the Globe, who have relied for some weeks past altogether upon an English version of "La Princesse de Trebizonde," met with so little encouragement that they have been obliged to close their doors. Two other theatres have also come to grief within the last few days—the Holborn, and, as already stated, the Opera Comique. To the list of closed houses must also be added the little theatre near Charing Cross, which has never had an hour's good luck since the night it was first opened.

Mr. Sothern is under terms to proceed to the United States in the course of next month. Meanwhile he is doing capital business at the Haymarket, where crowds flock nightly to see him in Mr. Byron's comedy of "An English Gentleman" and the outrageous farce of "Not If I Know It."

In recognition of the great astronomical fact (true in the theatrical as in the physical world) that two suns may not shine simultaneously in the same hemisphere, Mr. Buckstone has migrated from the Haymarket to the Philharmonic Theatre at Islington, where he appears in a series of his favorite characters to the infinite delight of the dwellers upon the banks of the New River, who have not had any description of dramatic entertainment worth a bean bloom since Mr. Phelps gave up Sadler's Wells Theatre.

At the Olympic an infant phenomenon, such as would have rejoiced the heart of Mr. Vincent Crummles himself, has come out in the tiny person of Master Manly, whose appearance belies his name—as it is but natural it should—he having attained the patriarchal age of six years. He attempts to impersonate the Prince, in the famous scene between Arthur and Hubert, in the tragedy of "King John," and does it quite as well as could be reasonably expected of so miniature a child; but these babes and sucklings would be much better in bed than on the stage. They discount their future at a ruinous rate of interest, and usually cease to be great when they cease to be little. "Art," observes one of the daily critics, "is long and difficult—too long and too difficult to be mastered by infants. Histrionic illusion is beyond the compass of babies; and the delineation of character exacts not only poetic fancy and creative imagination, but minute observation and a more accurate knowledge of human nature than is commonly to be found among the sinless occupants of cradles and perambulators."

Mrs. Scott Siddons, who has just returned from America, gave a reading from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at St. James Hall on Thursday last, and experienced an enthusiastic reception at the hands of a numerous and fashionable audience. Mrs. Scott Siddons, still young and pretty, comes back with matured powers and a style which has acquired greater brilliancy but lost nothing of its native refinement in the course of her travels. Her voice—sweet, flexible and sympathetic as ever—is rather stronger and rounder than when she left; her command of expression is swifter and more subtle, and her general performance has all the ease and finish which constant practice and varied experience, and these alone, can bestow. Rare skill in elocution and a vivid appreciation of all that is most fanciful, humorous and delicate in Shakspeare's delightful comedy were pleasantly apparent throughout her recitations. The musical accompaniments, which were under the direction of Mr. F. Kingsbury, comprised Mendelssohn's incidental music, which was performed in creditable style by a full orchestra selected from both operas and an efficient chorus of ladies.

Another lady has laid violent hands upon Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Miss H. Henderson appeared in the character on the occasion of her benefit at the Britannic Theatre on Wednesday last. Othello, the Moor of Venice, has not as yet received the honor of female impersonation, but at the rate ladies are going there can be little doubt that the bestowal of that dignity is only a question of time.

The *Saturday Review* has a capital article in derision of the morbid taste which induces the "upper ten thousand" to flock to Willis' Rooms in crowds for the purpose of inspecting the "two-headed nightingale" and the other human monstrosities there on view. The closing sentences deserve attentive consideration. "These," says the satirist, "are some of the popular diversions in the greatest metropolis of the world. While they remain still in vogue and continue to supply us with an occasion for reflection, we may be allowed to give one moment's thought on two of our small, unconscious hypocrisies. We believe ourselves to set a sacred value upon human life, so that we constantly shrink with shuddering from justly extinguishing a life ten times over forfeited, and we fancy that we have a virtuous horror of slavery. If we really felt and understood the value of human life could we be content to go and gaze in shoals upon such a living death as that of a monstrosity in a show? And does it not occur to spectators that the monstrosity's exposure, however completely voluntary, is a direct violation of that dignity of the human person, in the absence of which slavery becomes an institution capable of very valid defence indeed?" Very true, and not a whit too severe.

The directors of the Philharmonic Society of London have just presented to Madame Arabella Goddard (Mrs. Davidson) the gold medal struck as a souvenir of the festival which was given last year to commemorate the centenar of Beethoven's birth. Madame Goddard played a choral fantasia at one of the concerts.

The following actors and actresses are to accompany Miss Lydia Thompson to America in a day or two:—Mr. W. H. Montgomery, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Willie Edwin, Mr. A. M. Connolly, Mr. Crew and Mr. Walter Johnson, Miss Hetty Tracey, Miss Duhola, Miss Zertini, Miss Kate Egerton, Miss Bellew, Miss Annie Howard and Miss Hermenia Nicloo. It is stated that such has been Miss Thompson's success in the United States that she made investments to the amount of £20,000 in three years. So much for burlesque! *Vive la bagatelle!*

Mlle. Carlotta Patti has arrived in London, per Nile steamer, from the West Indies.

Mlle. Clara Doria is engaged for the Parepa-Rosa troupe in the United States. She will appear as Arline, in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," in September.

Apropos of Balfe, a movement is on foot for the erection of a statue to the late composer. It is to stand in the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, the American comedian, returns to his old quarters, the Strand Theatre, on the 29th inst., where he will appear as Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law." He enjoys immense popularity, and deservedly so, for no man better understands the art of contributing to his fellow creatures' happiness on this uneasy earth. He will be welcome as the flowers in May, for it is a cure for the heartache to see him in any of his famous impersonations.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, author, or rather adapter from the French of the celebrated comedietta entitled "Cool as a Cucumber," has completed a new comedy called "Cupid in Waiting," which is in rehearsal at the Royalty Theatre.

Mr. George Hovey has left the Vaudeville and is about to return to the Prince of Wales Theatre.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The boys of the Dauntless Club were dauntless enough yesterday to go down to Bergen and try their hand with the nine of the American Bank Note Company and the result was they left a ball behind them, the "American boys" having defeated them by a score of 21 to 20. The Dauntless Club were without the services of their pitcher, their first baseman and their left fielder, and played through the whole game with but eight men. Those of their party who did play and who particularly distinguished themselves were Phelps, McCrea and Flait. Although each and every man did his level best to win, the "American boys" were too much for them.

The American Bank Note Company's nine is a good one, especially the infield portion of it, and if any of our amateur clubs get away with them they will have to play a mighty sharp game. The following is the score by innings:—

	INNINGS.								
Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
American B. N. Co....	4	0	2	3	1	8	1	0	2—21
Dauntless.....	0	8	1	0	2	0	4	1	4—20

Base Ball Notes.

The Gotham Club, one of the oldest organizations in the base ball fraternity, has been thoroughly reorganized this season and now presents an efficient front. A strong amateur nine has been selected, which will be able to creditably cope with any of the clubs of this city or Brooklyn. The regular nine for the season is as follows:—Hall, short stop; McDermott, second base; Hamilton, first base; Edwards, catcher; Colwell, right field; Goodspeed, left field; Hadley, pitcher; Mason, centre field; Miles, third base. They will appear shortly in a new uniform, not yet selected. This club is one of the few that reflect credit on our national pastime, as its plays for amusement and recreation and do its level best to win.

To-morrow the Eckfords play the Savannahs, of Savannah, Ga., on the Union grounds.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

AROUND A SPRING. Translated from the French of Gustave Droz by M. S. New York: Holt & Williams. 1871.

Publishers so often make poor selections of foreign novels for translation that we are extremely glad to welcome the excellent choice which has been made in the selection of this volume of M. Droz. In well regulated minds, accustomed to the decorous passion of most English and American novels, there has long existed a not unfounded prejudice against French novels, too many of which have treated of only one sort of love, and that in no delicate terms. But while they have had that glaring fault, on the other hand they have so excelled in regard to execution, their style has been so polished, their delineation of character so keen, their analysis of human feelings so subtle, that the reader, in spite of himself, could not restrain his admiration. We regard the selection of this book as particularly fortunate, because it is free from the prominent faults and adorned with the merits of the best of recent French novels. The author is a young man, whose first appearance in literature was as the author of a series of little sketches in a paper called *La Vie Parisienne*, which were afterwards collected in two volumes—"Monsieur, Madame and Bébé," and *Entre nous*. They are hardly suitable for translation, both on account of their faults and merits; for the delicacy and grace of their wit would be lost in translation, and the freedom of a great deal had better be left for one who is more hardened by a course of French reading. They are little scenes of society and of domestic life, full of the most courteous satire of the various frivolities of the time. In these works he is never gross, although free, and never bitter in his most satirical sketches, and he abounds with the most charming humor. While writing these he merely practised his skilful pen. About a year and a half ago he published this novel in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It is a story of modern French society. The scene is laid in the provinces. A wealthy manufacturer, who has just made his money, marries a young and noble wife, buys a place in the country and goes there to live. Besides this pair the persons of the story are the priest of the village, who is, in fact, the hero of the tale, and the various relations of the proprietor and his wife. We hope we do not terrify our readers by saying that the priest falls in love with the rich man's wife. She is taken as a representative of the modern French woman of society, and so as the ideal of all other women of society, and is drawn with rare skill, all her pretty graces, her innocence beneath her frivolity—in a word, her womanliness, with all its petty faults and dwarfed good qualities—are set before us in a picture that is natural, because it is so carefully done. Her husband finds a spring upon his property, which his money-making instinct turns to the enlargement of his wealth by claiming for it health-giving properties and a pretended miracle, which the priest alone can explain; but since that would compromise the lady he holds his peace and retires into exile in partial disgrace. This is but a rude outline of this interesting novel; the cupidity of the proprietor, the manliness and warm-heartedness of the priest, in spite of his vulgar surroundings, the frivolity of the young Parisian, are most charmingly represented. The author unites to the delicate humor his earlier works had shown a more sustained power of narration and a skill in the serious treatment of his subject which at once gives him a prominent place among French novelists. The last story by the same author, "Le Cahier bleu de Mademoiselle Cibot," is hardly suited for the greater plainness of the English tongue, although it is a wonderful story: the same might also be said of the two volumes we have mentioned. The grace of the French could not be given in any English translation, however careful. We hope soon to be able to announce another novel from M. Droz. Now that peace has been declared we trust that his pen will not be idle.

PRIMITIVE CULTURE. By E. B. Tylor. 2 vols. London, 1871.

We can heartily recommend this work to the reader; for it is one which, by the fairness of its spirit and the thoroughness of its treatment, may be taken as a most satisfactory representative of the spirit of the day. Science is on its proper ground when it deals with the facts which it discovers without finding it necessary to vindicate itself either by a flippant appeal to the vulgar or by a timid effort to conciliate the prejudiced. This book is on a subject of the greatest interest to mankind, being an effort to unravel the vague history of the earlier times of the human race, and while in this attempt it must bring much to our knowledge that will surprise those opinions we had formed in our ignorance, and must tear the veil from much that we had regarded with a sort of superstitious awe, yet the author is never wanton, never wilful in his work, but gives us both the method and means of his investigations, and enables us to draw our conclusions for ourselves. The amount of material that he has gathered and judged is simply enormous. The book is a treasure house of facts, besides being a model of their intelligent treatment. Out of the early histories, from the reports of travellers, from the games of children, which last contain some of the oldest memorials of the childhood of mankind, he gives us a vivid picture of the lives of our savage forefathers. He interprets the sports of boys and girls in a fascinating way. The use of the bow and arrow may serve as an example. At first they were used as a deadly weapon, then alone for sport, and now they have sunk simply into a toy for children, which they will, doubtless, remain for centuries. His conclusions in regard to the earliest condition of savage races agrees with those of Sir John Lubbock, in supposing that mankind has risen from a state of abject ignorance, therein differing from the Duke of Argyle and others, who hold that men were first endowed with a gentle mediocrity, from which the savages have degraded. A very considerable part of the whole book is devoted to an investigation of the religions of savage races, of their opinions about the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. Nowhere has there been collected such a various mass of evidence upon these subjects; many of the forms of pagan worship, many heathen formulas, are shown to be still as familiar to us as to the tattooed savage, whose groping, awe-stricken heart first invented them. But no brief notice can give an adequate idea of the various merits of this book, which is itself a brief compendium of an enormous mass of information. But while it is this it is in no respect dry. The style is entertaining and at times rising into eloquence. Moreover, the subject does not demand special information for its intelligent understanding, as is the case with the works of Mr. Darwin, in spite of the simplicity with which they are written. This book of Mr. Tylor's has almost the interest to us that our own biography would have, from our very familiarity with the facts of which he treats; but he, nevertheless, perpetually convicts our familiarity of the greatest ignorance. We earnestly hope that some publisher may soon give us the reprint of this most valu able work, for the price of the English edition will keep it out of the reach of many a slim purse.

TEN GREAT RELIGIONS. By Rev. James Freeman Clarke. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1871.

Science is indeed extending its sway when it begins to treat of religion; but such a course is inevitable with the various lights that study in different directions throws upon this side of human development. Linguistics, itself a new science, has established the common origin of the Hindoo, Persian, Latin, Greek, Celtic, Teutonic and Slavonic races, and the study of their languages, which often preserve us more memorials of their religion than of anything else, has amassed for us more information than our grandfathers possessed of these religions, has rendered their comparison possible, and, by showing how much good there is even in the heathen mind, has enabled us to look with a less prejudiced eye at these efforts of mankind in the search of truth. A scientific mind regards all subjects that it examines without any predetermined opinion; it does not abuse the pagans; it is not or should not be intimidated by the eminent merits of Christianity. To the anatomist a human subject is no more venerable than the corpse of a horse; in his work he has nothing to do with veneration; when he lays down his scalpel it is different; then man naturally receives the respect which is his due. So it is with the scientific examination of religions; and here it is, in our opinion, that Mr. Clarke's book is open to objection. He tries continually to prove the superiority of Christianity, a superiority which few of us would care to deny; but that makes the book at once a tract, and not a scientific work. It may be that this sop is necessary to allay those timid spirits who imagine that they are touching pitch if they find out anything about other religions; but it would be far better to let the exposition be as thorough as possible and to let the evident superiority of Christianity prove itself. Such a treatment as this, we regret, has its place, but not in a scientific book. The work contains a great deal of useful information, which is most valuable, from its novelty and from the rarity of its sources, to the general reader. Confucianism, Bramanism, Buddhism, the Greek and Roman religions, those of ancient Persia, of the Teutonic nations of Mohammed, of Egypt and Judaism are those treated of, and we only regret that it is with such brevity, for each one demands, as the author doubtless felt, far more space than is given to it. The pages that are given to religious appeals to the reader might well have been employed in the use of science without harming religion. One gets, as it is, a rather dizzying mass of facts about Buddhism, for example, with no very definite appreciation of the wonderful logic and Christian-like charity of this religion. The Nirvana is treated with far too careless a hand. The spirit, too, in which Mr. Clarke speaks of the investigations into the actual existence of Moses, comparing them with the Homeric question and with the idea that there were many Shaksperes, as if these were hypotheses of equal weight, instead of one being the uncontroverted opinion of the most profound Greek scholars and the other an unsupported fancy, and then settling all these points by what would seem most natural, without any regard to the evidence, shows that a religious mind is but ill fitted for the task that the author has set himself, and that a cooler and more practised hand has yet to go over the whole work. Meanwhile we can only recommend the work as a convenient book of reference for certain facts, which otherwise it would be difficult to find. More than that it does not seem to us to be.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S LIFE is being written by Professor Jas. C. Welling, of Princeton College, who was editor of the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, during its latter days, and also Clerk of the Court of Claims. He is a vigorous, practised and scholarly writer.

THE SERMON TRADE in England, according to a writer in *St. Paul's*, is very extensive, though not strikingly remunerative to the poor devils of authors. The average price of original (?) sermons is quoted at one shilling and three pence to one shilling and six pence, postage paid.

THAT FASHIONS CHANGE in nursery literature as well as in anything else is shown in the reported fact that not a single copy of "Bluebeard" can be found in the bookshops of London. All the dealers in children's books report it "out of print," and not called for by the trade.

CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGES form the intellectual amusement of Henri Rochefort in prison, while his physical diet consists only of eggs and radishes.

A CHINESE JOURNAL printed at Pekin has reached its two thousandth volume. Ten and a half yards of silk are used to print each number, and subscribers who have the whole series rejoice in the possession of about thirteen hundred miles of periodical literature. These silken annals of the Flowery Kingdom are said to be tremendously dull.

DR. WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia, formerly a journalist, and at one time in charge of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, is about to publish a volume upon "Questions of the Time." It will discuss political economy as well as philanthropy.

MOST PEOPLE have heard of the "Causeries du Lundi" of the late brilliant French critic, Sainte-Beuve. Those essays were so called because they appeared in the Monday's issue of the *Journal des Débats* and *Constitutionnel*. Stimulated by the success of Sainte-Beuve (whose fine essays have been reprinted in twenty-five volumes), another French scholar and critic promises to give us his "Conversations avec Vendredi." Whereupon a journalistic devil charges that the literary Frenchman has fallen heir to Robinson Crusoe's waste-basket.

ANOTHER SALE OF EARLY PRINTED BOOKS and rare manuscripts has just come off in London. It was the remainder of Rev. Thomas Corser's library, and these are a few of the prices paid for rarities:—"The Liues of the Holy Fathers Liuing in the Deserte," translated out of Frensche into Englysshe, by Wyliyam Caxton, late deceased, and fynyssned it at the last day of his lyfe; emprynted by Wynkyn de Worde in the yere of our Lorde 1495, folio, 142 guineas. "Dyalogue Defensyue for Women Againste Malycyous Detractoures," a small poetical volume of the greatest variety, 1542, 4to, £53. Turpin—"Chronique et Histoire," Gothic letter, wood cuts, Paris, 1527, 4to, £34 10s.

"THE POETRY OF DEMOCRACY, WALT WHITMAN," is the title of a long article, filling thirty-three pages and holding the place of honor in the July number of the *London Westminster Review*. It contrasts the poetry arising and flourishing under aristocratic and feudal influences with that likely to arise and flourish under democratic influences. It quotes largely from the "Leaves of Grass" and "Democratic Vistas" of Walt Whitman, and says of that writer: "He is the first representative democrat of the American Continent."

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Harper & Brothers:—"History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great;" by John S. C. Abbott; "The Student's Elements of Geology," by Sir Charles Lyell, Baronet, F. R. S.; "For Lack of Gold," by Charles Gibbons.

From Scribner, Welford & Co.:—"The French Revolution: A History," by Thomas Carlyle (volumes II. and III.).

A FATAL NOCTURNAL ADVENTURE.

A Reputed Thief and Burglar Killed by a Fall from a Chamber Window.

A case of a very singular nature was yesterday investigated before Coroner Keenan, at the City Hall. From the facts elicited it appears that Mrs. Charlotte Rettig and her husband occupy apartments on the second floor of the tenement house 420 East Ninth street. About half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant Mr. Rettig was aroused from his slumbers by hearing some one rummaging about in the room. He cried out "Thief in the house," which awoke Mrs. Rettig, and during the intense excitement that ensued the man escaped through the rear window to the roof of a shed, from which he jumped to the sidewalk, a distance of about twenty-five feet, completely disabling himself. Mr. Richard Harney, living in the same house, heard groans below, and suspecting something wrong ran down stairs and cried "Watch" at the top of his voice, which brought to the spot Roundsman Little and Officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth precinct. The man, who on examination, who was found to have received a fracture of the skull and other severe injuries, was recognized as Frederick Hofner, a German, thirty-two years of age, who lived on the top floor of 422 East Ninth street. He was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, and no history of the case recorded, for the very good reason that none was given to Warden Brennan. The officers in the case were not then apprised of the facts, and it was not till yesterday that they were developed by the examination of witnesses under oath. Hofner lingered till the 16th inst., when he died. Deceased, who was slightly acquainted with Mrs. Rettig, had descended from his room, and, going on the roof of the adjoining house, forcibly or otherwise opened the window of her room and crawled in. Whether he had any felonious intent is uncertain. They had previously lost a variety of articles from their house, and it is suspected Hofner had been there before; but as to that there is no proof. A fair looking German woman was present at the investigation and seemed to manifest a deep interest in vindicating the character of deceased, to whom she said she was engaged to be married. The weight of evidence, however, was against Hofner, and the jury found that he died from injuries received by a fall while escaping from Mr. Rettig's premises.

THE DROWNING OF MRS. D'COSTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A statement in your paper of the 29th inst., referring to

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The Portly Widow and the Young Grocer's Clerk—Adjourned Examination at Essex Market Police Court—Mr. Bloomfield Committed for Trial on the $500 Misappropriation.

All the parties in the above case made their appearance in Essex Market Court yesterday morning. First came Mrs. Murphy, who quietly took a seat on the front row of benches on the right hand side of the room. Then Mrs. Bloomfield and sister. They walked over to the left side of the room, both looking anxious and worried. Mrs. Murphy glanced across at Mrs. Bloomfield, and her face at once assumed a hard-set look. Mrs. Bloomfield, who is a very pretty young woman, with large hazel eyes, full of light and earnestness, gazed steadily at the door through which she expected her husband to enter. She conversed in low tones with her sister while she waited. At twenty minutes past ten the case was called. Bloomfield was brought in. He walked over toward his wife, who sprang to meet him. They saluted each other affectionately, and conversed in low tones, their hands interclasped. Mrs. Murphy at this stage of the proceedings looked positively savage. They arranged themselves before the Judge's Clerk—Mrs. Murphy and her counsel, and Mr. Bloomfield and his counsel, Mrs. Murphy facing Mr. Bloomfield.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

of the previous day was read over. Then prisoner's counsel said:—"Your Honor, my client admits receiving the money and using part of it, but denies making any promise of marriage, or receiving it under that pretence. He wishes to pay her back every cent of it, and offers to give her whatever money he has at present; he will sell out the furniture and household goods and give her the proceeds. The balance he, his wife and sister-in-law engaged to pay in instalments of $5 a month. I myself shall do all in my power to see that the money is paid."

Mrs. Murphy shook her head decidedly and smiled a bitter smile. "No, no," she said; "I trusted him once; I can't trust him again. I will give him the full extent of the law."

The counsel continued:—"Well, Your Honor, I move to dismiss the charge, because the warrant under which he was arrested does not recite the charges against him, and secondly, because this is a civil matter, as the money was lent of her own free will and consent."

Judge Ledwith dismissed the motion, saying that Bloomfield was arrested on the warrant, and now he held him on the affidavit, which had not been disproved.

Counsel again endeavored to make a settlement, but the widow was relentless, her eyes gleaming with a cruel fire as she stood opposite the prisoner.

Counsel—Judge, this case, as I understand it, is simply this: The complainant is a lonely widow; she thinks she has been living unmated long enough, a period of sixteen years, I believe. She meets this young man, he is

POLITE AND AGREEABLE

and she becomes struck with him. She has a little money and thinks if she starts him in business she will have a fine young husband, who will keep her comfortably for the rest of her days. She lends him the money and he puts it to another use. For my part I do not see what better thing a young man can do with money than buy a wedding outfit.

Mrs. Murphy (nervously)—I did not suggest it to him. He promised me marriage.

The case was then adjourned till the afternoon.

When the Court opened again, at three o'clock, Mr. Bloomfield was examined. He said he was born in Ireland; he had been in this country five years; had been in this city during that time; he had never promised to marry Mrs. Murphy; he was never arrested for anything but this life.

Question by Counsel—When you received the $500 was it by virtue of a request you made for it, or was it consequent upon a suggestion on her part?

Bloomfield—I think I suggested it.

Counsel—Did you ever promise to marry Mrs. Murphy?

Bloomfield—Never.

The defence rested, and Bloomfield was held to answer at General Sessions, under $1,000 bail.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

All the City Parks Getting Overhauled—What Madison and Union Squares Are To Be.

The parks below Fiftieth street have been getting considerably overhauled during the past few weeks, and it is quite likely, judging from the way the work on all them is now progressing, that by the end of next month every one of them will be rendered as attractive in appearance as the City Hall Park has been for some time past, ever since the iron railing was taken down and the old eye-sores within and around it buried out of sight. The work in

WASHINGTON SQUARE

is very near completion, and the good effects of the improvements made are already showing themselves. The continuation of South Fifth avenue through the park has added immensely to its general fine appearance, and the residents in the neighborhood are in ecstacies over the changes that have been made. The post and chain guards now encircle the entire park, and the broad sidewalks outside the chains are in good condition. The old lamps have been taken down, the fountain basin has been remodelled and beautified, and, in fact, there is nothing whatever left to remind one of the shabby look of the old square, with its broken seats, its mounds of rubbish and trodden down sod. At night time it is well lighted, and instead of being a dark hole to venture into, which was at the risk of one's life, the park is now as safe and as free from the loafers who were wont to make it their rendezvous as the very best portion of the city.

MADISON SQUARE

at present looks rather knocked to pieces. When a few days ago the workmen tore up all the flagging, cut away the sod and began to shovel right and left, regardless of the old landmarks, the fashionables on the adjoining avenues were thrown into the greatest consternation. They were at a loss to know what all the demolition meant, and some of them even got it into their heads that the side streets were to be opened through the square. The fact is that the park is to be made a counterpart of what Washington square now is. A broad sidewalk will take the place of the present flagging in the four streets which are its boundaries, and the old railing is to give way to the triumphant chain and post system. New walks and flower beds and new sod are to add to its attractiveness, and people who remember the old fountain that was removed years ago, will doubtless be glad to learn that a space is to be reserved in the park for an elegant new fountain, which is in course of construction. About a hundred men are now busily engaged in making the improvements.

UNION SQUARE

is not to escape the general overhauling for the better. It is understood that the residents on Broadway and the square in the vicinity have almost unanimously consented to the carting away of the present high railing, by which the park is hidden from view, and the placing in its stead of the same style of guards as in the other parks. Yesterday a gang of workmen began the work of cutting up the new paths, which are to be of the asphaltum order, the same as in Washington square. In a couple of weeks at the latest the improvements will have reached definite shape, and if they add as much to the attractiveness of the neighborhood as the improvements at the City Hall and the other parks have to those neighborhoods the public will certainly have no cause for complaint. General Russell is giving his personal attention to all the work, under instructions from Mr. Kellogg, the chief engineer.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW ASSASSIN.

Public Sentiment in Westchester County Regarding the Verdict—Singular Preparations of the Prisoner in View of His Probable Fate.

Since sentence of death was pronounced upon Isaac V. W. Bucknout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, the people of Westchester county are earnestly discussing the possibility of Executive interference in his behalf, as suggested by the jury in their recommendation to mercy. Now, as ever since the horrible crime was perpetrated, public sentiment is almost wholly against the condemned man, and few there are who doubt his guilt or that the law will be permitted to take its course. Since the last feeble ray of the hope of a prolonged existence is fast expiring in the breast of the doomed criminal he appears to regard his terrible position with a sort of philosophical resignation. Within the past few days he has sold to his fellow prisoners all of his clothing, with the exception of the suit he usually wears, remarking that these latter are all that he will require. With the proceeds of the articles disposed of Buckhout has been enabled to supply himself with little luxuries not included in the jail allowance. The prisoner talks glibly on the probable circumstance of his "christening the gallows at the new Court House," as, if executed, he will be the first who has suffered the extreme penalty of the law since the present county buildings were erected, the last execution which took place at White Plains having been that of a negro named [illegible] Wilson, on July 25, 1856.

THE APOTHECARIES.

The New Druggist Licensing Law—Views of a Druggist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The new law relating to the licensing of druggists and prescription clerks has naturally aroused a widespread interest in this community, and justly so, inasmuch as the health and lives of the people depend often on the skill and care of the medical prescriber and of the apothecary who compounds the prescription.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the dispensing of drugs should be entrusted only to competent men, the proof of whose competence should be the diploma or certificate from some legally recognized board of experts.

I do not propose now to examine into the merits of the present law. No man can reasonably pass judgment on it until its practical workings have had time to take effect. I am inclined, however, to think that the public will look with disfavor on those who shall endeavor to obstruct or oppose the practical enforcement of this act, as whatever may have been the motives of its originators—supposing them to have been, as many think, no higher than the creation of a few more offices for friends or political hangers-on—still the benefit to the public at large which would result from the enforcement of this act in weeding out incompetent men from the profession are too obvious to escape the notice of even the most ignorant class.

But, on the other hand, the public should not expect too great results to flow from this or any other legislation that will involve results less radical than the systems of Germany and France. Whether such stringent laws as there prevail in reference to the prescribing and dispensing of medicines could in our democratic country be strictly enforced is a question that I would not venture to decide. But if I might give an opinion on the subject I should say that they could be enforced, and that the well-being of the community would be conserved by such radical legislation as would elevate the noble science of medicine to the lofty position it should always hold in a civilized country. But, I repeat, the public should not expect too much from this law. This remark is prompted by reading an article in the *Tribune* headed "No More Quack Murders"—the writer thereof evidently supposing that the enforcement of this law would prevent any more mistakes being made, and hence from that cause no more lives would be lost. Now, so long as human nature remains as it is and is governed by the same laws mistakes will always be liable to occur from thoughtlessness or inadvertence on the part of the compounder, or, from what is still more frequent, errors on the part of physicians in writing the prescriptions; and these mistakes are far more frequent than the public have any idea of. I will venture the assertion, which I know will be sustained by the great body of my profession, that if every prescription was compounded exactly as written there would occur from that cause at least five hundred deaths per annum in this city alone. I can in my own experience recall a number of cases of this kind. Some time since I received a prescription from a leading physician as follows:—"Morphia sulph., five grains; water, one ounce. Take at once." On inquiry I ascertained the patient was suffering from chills and fever, and the doctor evidently intended to order "quinine sulph.," of which the quantity directed would have been a proper dose, whereas the article ordered was sufficient to kill three men. On another occasion a physician, in a hurry, left off the pen, the official term for corrosive sublimate, which, as all know, is a powerful poison, intending to prescribe calomel. In all such cases the druggist is expected to rectify the mistakes of the doctor. I mention these cases only as a sample of many that have come under my observation. Any druggist of standing can, in his own experience, recall many similar examples. I will here venture a statement in which I believe I shall be supported by the leading members of the profession, that not over one-third of the so-called physicians in this city are up to the mark in their profession, or whose practice would bear the scrutiny of the faculty of Bellevue or of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Now, it is a fact that the physician who drafted this law, instituting such a searching reform among druggists, proposed and endeavored at the same time to introduce an act designed to weed out incompetent practitioners and protect and encourage men of a higher class of talents. Such a law vigorously applied would be the means of saving thousands of valuable lives every year.

But this much needed reform, which would strike at the very root of the evil, found no favor with the Legislature, then in session, but they concluded to put the cart before the horse, and announced with the druggists. Now, the druggist, let him be ever so skilful in his profession, cannot remedy the ignorance of the medical prescriber; for your doctor will allow no tampering with his prescription. It matters not how many incompatibles are jumbled together; the compounder must put them as ordered.

There are hundreds of ignorant quacks under various names, such as clairvoyants, Indian doctors, movement curers, hydropathists, electricians, specialists, &c. This city is full of them, and they are allowed to ply their vocation, administer their unscientific and irrational remedies constantly, and amass fortunes from their ignorant dupes, without any surveillance or any to hinder or make them afraid. Under these circumstances there are many druggists who look upon the new law as a flagrant specimen of unfair class legislation, They point to the fact that the law applies to no other part of the State.

This city is singled out for the experiment. Brooklyn—the third city in population in the States—will not experience the benefit of this law. Now, if the Legislature can thus single out one city or town for the experiment of a stringent law which, at the caprice of the executive there elected, might deprive many worthy men of all means of livelihood, by closing up their business, in which they had been gaining an honorable living, then, it seems to me, they might make laws which would apply to a single street only—Broadway, for instance—or even be directed against a single individual, under pretence of the public good. But I will not pursue this branch of the subject further. The train of thought I have suggested will, it followed to its natural sequence, suggest to any thoughtful jurist the idea that such legislation cannot be reconciled to our constitution. Still, it is not probable that beyond the expression of feelings such as are called forth by considerations such as the writer has endeavored to explain, druggists as a body will seriously oppose or obstruct the law. The great majority of the profession are gentlemen by instinct and education, and will heartily co-operate in any measures calculated to elevate that noblest of all sciences—the healing art. A. H.

Views of Another Druggist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the law requiring the licensing of druggists seems to have greatly disturbed the accustomed equanimity of the knights of the pestle I think it would not be amiss to consider, a little more than superficially, whether they have any just reason to complain. If it must be admitted that such a law is not only meet, but even necessary, it must also be conceded that this same law is partial, and, consequently, unjust, in its enactment, and grievous and impracticable in its execution. My reason for saying that this law is unjust and partial is founded on the authority of the NEW YORK HERALD, which, when calling, a few months ago, on Congress to repeal the obnoxious income tax law, said that one of the most potent reasons why that law should be repealed was that its burden was felt only by a part of the country, adding, at the same time, that all partial laws were unjust, null and void, or words to that effect. Pray, sir, are not the lives of the three or four million persons living in the State of New York as precious to them as are the lives of those living in the city? Have they not a right to be protected? If so, why should they be left to the tender mercy of the truly ignorant country chemists that infest the State? I added that the said law is grievous and impracticable in its execution. Let us see. Is it not grievous to see the originators of that law, the very same men who have filled or promised to fill the empty purse of that loud-mouthed, hardfisted lawmaker (Mister Jimmy) with the honest earnings of their *confreres* appointed on the Board of Examiners? Are they not committed beforehand to declare incompetent an extra large number of what they are pleased to call pseudo chemists—first to show to the people how right they were, and then to get rid of all druggists and drug stores that may happen to be situated within a certain circle of their shop or the one of their friends? Is it just that the accusers be appointed the judges of those they accuse? I maintain that whoever has the baseness to squeeze thousands of dollars out of those in their own profession will not scruple to get rid of all those they may fancy are in their way. For this reason I think that none except those that have had nothing to do with the passage of that drug law, and chiefly no persons having drug stores, should be appointed as commissioners. Besides, is it not an injustice to require that persons that have carried on the drug business for a long period, to the satisfaction of everybody, should be compelled to pay $30 in advance to prove their ability to continue? Truly, I am ashamed to be an American. If that law has been enacted for the protection of the people, let the people pay for it. Had those pretended reformers remembered the old proverb, viz., *In medio stat virtus*, it is probable they would have allowed apprentices to prepare prescriptions that are not dangerous, and by that means given them a chance to learn what they cannot learn in any other place but a drug store. A DRUGGIST.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1871.

Licensing Druggists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me space in your valuable journal to explain why it is that the graduates in pharmacy feel incensed at the working of the Board of Commissioners appointed to examine druggists and their clerks. The graduates of the College of Pharmacy having studied two years under competent instructors, and at the end of that time having presented a satisfactory thesis and undergone a rigid examination at the hands of its professors and a committee on examination, composed of three of its members, look upon the proposed examination by the Commissioners as unjust, unnecessary and humiliating. The law totally ignores the College of Pharmacy of this city, which is the only institution of the kind in the State where the various branches of our responsible profession are taught by competent authority. If our diplomas avail us nothing, if we enjoy no advantages over those who never have received the benefit of pharmaceutical instruction, why, then, might not the college as well be abolished? Have our time, money, labor and study been spent in vain? Are not such men as Professor Chandler and Dr. Squibb competent to judge of the qualifications of students in pharmacy? I would ask, also, why was the law made so as to apply to New York city only? Is human life less precious in Brooklyn or in other parts of the State than in this city? What we ask is a general law, that shall cover the whole State; for local laws are almost always as unjust as they are unpopular. A GRADUATE.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Smuggling Diamonds.

Before Commissioner Davenport.

The United States vs. T. G. Paine and B. T. Moore.—The defendants were charged with smuggling diamonds from Europe. They were arrested by Deputy Marshal Robinson. When Paine was taken before the Commissioner an examination was had, and upon this he was discharged. Moore, who carries on the business of a jeweller at No. 58 Nassau street, was held in the sum of $10,000 bail to await an examination on Monday next. He gave bail in the required amount, and was discharged to appear on the day named. The value of the diamonds alleged to have been smuggled has not been stated exactly, but is supposed to be somewhere between $1,000 and $1,500.

Alleged Brutality to Sailors.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday a complaint was made to Commissioner Shields that the captain (Jennings) of the American ship George Peabody, which had arrived at this port from Batavia on the preceding evening, had been guilty of great cruelty to several of his sailors on the voyage by beating them with belaying pins and "ricing" them up in a painful manner by the hands. It was stated that on the arrival of the ship at this port the captain discharged the men he had beaten in the manner described, engaged others in their places and sailed yesterday morning for Boston, for which port the cargo was consigned. By the latter act the captain put himself out of the jurisdiction of Commissioner Shields, who advised the men to proceed to Boston, if possible, and there make their complaint before the proper authorities.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Henry T. Bragg, Richard Oliver, John Dales.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.

Philip H. Kuehboth, Lewis M. Oberhofer.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Tilford Disputed Will.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

The Surrogate has made his decree in the above named contested case, admitting the will to probate, but has not yet delivered any judgment upon the facts proved before him, nor the reasons for his decision. Edwin James and Messrs. Scudder & Daniel appeared for the several parties. Costs are allowed in an order to the counsel of the contestant and executors.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT

Recapture of a Prison Bird—Herr Conrad Kaufman Corrects His Squaw—Sailing Under False Colors a "Pension Francaise" Comes to Grief.

On the 10th of July Mr. James Murphy, alias Riley, undertook to avenge himself for some real or imaginary wrong sustained at the hands of Mr. William MacEntie, and, in the execution of his dire vengeance, hurled a stone in a most heroic manner through the window of a house situated in West Twenty-sixth street, No. 543, and

MISSING HIS LEGITIMATE MARK,

which was nothing less than the person of Mr. MacEntie, struck a young girl in the head, cutting her severely. In punishment for this outrage Mr. Murphy was sent to the Island to rusticate and to meditate on the enormity of throwing stones through a neighbor's window. It does not appear that the air of the Island effected any particular change for the better in the moral or physical condition of the stone thrower, and on the night of the 26th he

ESCAPED FROM HIS INSULAR PRISON

in company with Paddy the Smasher and avoided arrest until yesterday. In the morning a police officer's attention was attracted by what appeared a familiar figure sitting on a barrel in front of an uptown brewery. Not believing in ghosts the officer boldly advanced to make certain of the man sitting easily on the barrel swinging his legs, and varying this delightful occupation by squirting tobacco juice between his teeth at a lazy little dog, whose contented repose excited the envy of the lazy but

UNQUIET, HUMAN LOAFER.

The approach of the minion of the law startled the gentleman of elegant ease from his enjoyment of the squirting process, and he began to think it was time to slope. Scrambling down with wonderful agility Mr. Murphy hastily beat a retreat in the direction of an alley-way, down which he disappeared, uttering a number of good wishes for the eternal welfare of the disturber of his morning recreation. It was evident that

THE CHARMS OF THE ISLAND

were lost on an insensitive nature, but the officer was resolved to bring him back to his *premier mouton*," and gave chase. A most exciting scene followed. Murphy dashed away, and plunging into one of the houses rapidly mounted flight after flight of stairs and gained the roof, with the officer in close pursuit. For some time it appeared as if victory were again about to alight on the standard of James, but

FICKLE FORTUNE FROWNED

on him in his hour of need, and much against his will he was conducted before Judge Shandley. On the way to the station Mr. MacEntie was unlucky enough to present himself within reach of the desponding but enraged Murphy, who, seeing Mac's head so close to him, could not refrain from hitting it, and accordingly poor Mac suddenly became aware of an unpleasant sensation, which was accounted for by the proximity of Murphy's fist to Mac's jaw. Having

SOLACED HIS FEELINGS

in this manner Murphy became quite sociable and communicative. He expressed the utmost contempt for the Island as a place of restraint, and intimated to the officer that the period of his detention would depend very much on how he was treated. At the same time he politely expressed a hope that if the officer should chance to see him taking a stroll down Eighth avenue next week that he would be good enough not to take any notice, but allow Mr. Murphy to go his way in peace. The man of the law

SMILED GRIMLY.

Judge Shandley requested Mr. Murphy to oblige him by returning to his apartments on the Island, promising to make them as comfortable as possible for him.

Herr Conrad Kaufman, a Teuton brave, was next arraigned on the complaint of Johanna, his better half, for brutally beating her with a poker woman, who appeared industrious and hard working, exhibited a huge scar on her left cheek, the souvenir of a former beating. Kaufman, she said, did not like work, but had

A DECIDED WEAKNESS FOR LAGER,

which he expected she should supply, and when unable to do so he was accustomed to mark his sense of annoyance by committing an assault. Kaufman, who is a powerful man, but extremely dissipated looking, smiled pityingly on the partner of his bosom, and, when she had done, stated that he had been a soldier for three years and had given her during that time all his money, which she had squandered. Notwithstanding his pleading the Judge evidently thought he was

A BAD CASE

and committed him. Then, losing the serenity of temper he had exhibited during the examination, Conrad indulged in profane and fun denunciations of the "Gott dammel soldyer's vife,"

For some time the inhabitants of Amity place have been scandalized by the misconduct of persons visiting the house No. 67, which sailed

UNDER THE COLORS

of a "Pension Francaise," where German was also spoken. The house in question was kept by Mary Karl, who belongs to that class of "ladies" known to the police as "madames." A protracted disturbance occurring on Friday night gave Mr. Stephen Hoyt the opportunity of appealing to the police for the abatement of the nuisance, and, as the disturbance continued, the police entered and arrested some half dozen people and conducted them to the police station. In order the better to conceal

THE REAL CHARACTER OF THE HOUSE,

a regular business card was printed, which ran as follows:—"Madame Lucie. Pension Française, 67 Amity place. Table d'hote à une heure. Souper de 6 a 7. Prix modere et chambres meublées a louer." Wound up by the announcement, "On parle Allemande." Mary Karl, or Madame Lucie, was held to bail in $600.

RATHER COOL.

A Lady Who May Be a Member of a Temperance Society.

A well-dressed and apparently respectable woman yesterday entered Union Square Park and seated herself close to the fountain. After watching the play of the fish for awhile she deliberately got over the chains, walked into the water and quietly sat down in the refreshing pond. The fish gave her a wide berth, but she did not seem to take offence in the least. Several gentlemen endeavored to coax her out, but she disdained even to look at them. One bolder than the rest waded into the water and by main force succeeded in bringing her to terra firma. It is believed she had water on the brain.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
SATURDAY, July 29—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and firm. The cotton market was heavy and a fraction lower.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week were 10,900 bales, against 10,661 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1870, are 3,967,247 bales, against 2,849,096 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,118,151 bales in the present crop. The exports from all the ports for the week were 5,314 bales, against 9,613 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 3,083,762 bales, against 2,169,512 bales for the same time last year. The stocks at all the ports are 156,032 bales, against 115,165 bales for the same time in 1870.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was easy at 2 a 3 per cent.

Prime commercial paper, running sixty days to six months, is quoted 4½ a 7½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers, but rather firmer on the basis of 109¾ a 110 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110¼ a 110⅝ for sight bills.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is without important feature. There is a large gain in legal tenders, and almost as large a decrease in specie. The actual gain in reserve is, however, offset by an increase in liabilities, so that the final contribution to the surplus above the legal reserve is reduced to the nominal sum of $67,542, making the surplus now held by the banks, beyond the 25 per cent required by law, $19,102,637. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	July 22.	*July 29.*	*Changes.*
Loans	$360,068,724	$360,052,235	Dec. $16,439
Specie	18,141,987	16,983,739	Dec. 1,158,248
Circulation	30,371,186	30,360,125	Dec. 11,061
Deposits	255,735,063	257,018,004	Inc. 1,282,941
Legal tenders	72,419,670	73,953,430	Inc. 1,543,760

It will be observed that the item of reserve now amounts to the very large sum of $90,947,169—on which the banks owe $287,378,129, and are secured by the resources contained in loans and discounts to the extent of $300,052,285.

THE TAX ON BANKERS' CAPITAL—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington advices state that Commissioner Pleasonton has decided that the term "capital" employed in section 110 of the act of June 30, 1864, can no longer be construed to impose a tax on borrowed capital employed by bankers. This reverses a policy in the collection of taxes from bankers instituted by Collector E. D. Webster a few years since, which, after much dispute, was ratified on an appeal to the predecessor of Commissioner Pleasonton, but which is now finally abolished.

THE NEW LOAN.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported to day were $16,000. Secretary Boutwell is said to have received advices from London up to the 15th inst., but no better prospect of a negotiation of the new bonds was held forth. The first instalment of quarterly interest, due August 1, will be paid by checks, which will be mailed to holders of bonds.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was steady and without important change. The following were the closing street quotations this evening:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 114; do., 1881, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 116 a 116¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113½ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113¾ a 114⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112½ a 112⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113 a 113⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull and irregular. The Tennessees and North Carolinas were strong and the South Carolinas and Missouris heavy. The following were the closing prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 72½ a 72¾; do. new, 72½ a 73; Virginia, ex coupon, 64⅛ a 65; do. new, 72½ a 73; do. registered stock, old, 54 a 55; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42½ a 43; do. funding, 1868, 30¼ a 34; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 26¾ a 27; do. special tax, 19 a 19¼; Missouri sixes, 96 a 96½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95 a 96; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 69; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do. eights, 84 a 86; do. penitentiary sevens, 70 a 73; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 67 a 70; do. eights, 100 a 100¾; do. railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 75; do. new, January and July, 54¼ a 55; do. do., April and October, 56 a 62½; Arkansas sixes, 54 a 56; do. sevens, 49 a 65.

GOLD UNSETTLED—112 A 112¼.

The gold market, while in the main dull, was unsettled, with small fluctuations. The advance in five-twenties in London made the opening price 112, from which an advance to 112¼ was made on the report from the Custom House, subsequently verified, of a heavy line of imports for the week just ended. A subsequent temporary reaction to 112⅛ was followed by a recovery to 112¼ on the decrease of specie in the banks. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112	1:35 P. M.	112
11 A. M.	112	1:37 P. M.	112¼
12 M.	112¼	2 P. M.	112¼
12 31 P. M.	112¼	3 P. M.	112⅜
1 P. M.	112⅜	5 P. M.	112⅜ a 112¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to 2 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$28,428,000
Gold balances	1,557,247
Currency balances	2,113,375

The European steamers took out about $550,000, of which about $140,000 was silver in transit.

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market underwent a further advance on light dealings, and the improvement ranged from ⅜ to 1⅜ per cent. The cliques, by their recent bold display of strength, have temporarily discouraged the "short" interest, whose apprehensions have been the chief secret of the rising market of the past week. The upward turn has been quite marked in New York Central, Rock Island, the Northwest shares, Reading and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Independently of these, Wabash appears to have had a more legitimate basis for its rise, while Pacific Mail is in the hands of a party whose ambition contemplates an advance very variously estimated.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	96⅞	96⅛
New York Central scrip	92⅝	92⅛
Erie	28½	28
Reading	112⅝	112
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅛
Wabash	59¼	59
Northwestern	68⅛	67¾
Northwestern preferred	91¾	90¾
Rock Island	108⅜	107½
St. Paul	59⅜	59⅛
St. Paul preferred	80⅜	80¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44⅜
Union Pacific	27	26½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	69¾	68
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	81⅜	79½
Western Union Telegraph	57⅛	57
Pacific Mail	46¼	45¾

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	93½	Han & Naples 1st m	88
New York Cen 6's, 1887	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	95
New York Cen 6's, 1887	94	Gt West 2d m, 1883	90
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Gal & Chic extended	103
New York Cen 7's, 1876	101½	Gal & Chic 2d m	98
Erie 1st m, ex	101¾	Chic, R I & Pacific	101⅜
Erie 1st m	98	Mor & Essex 1st m	103
Erie 2d m 7's, '59	98	Mor & Essex 2d m	100
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	95	Clev & Tol s f	100¼
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	84	New Jer Cen 2d m	101
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '67	92	New Jer Cen 1st m bds	107
Long Dock bonds	90	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f	105¼	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	100¾
Hud R 7's, 3d m, s f, '75	103½	P, F W & C 8 p c eq bds	105
Harlem 1st m, 7's	103½	Clev & Pittsburgh s f	99
Alb & Sus 2d bds	95	Clev & Pitts 2d m	100
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	120	Clev & Pitts 3d m	96
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	94	Clev & Pitts 4th m	84
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	102	Chic & Alton s f	100¾
Pac R R 7's, guar by Mo	99	Chic & Alt 1st m	102
Cen Pac bonds	98¾	Chic & Alt income	95
Union Pac 1st 7's	81½	Chic & Miss 1st m	99¾
Union Pac income 10's	82¾	Ohio & Miss con	92¾
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	106	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	93¾
Ill Cen 7 3d m, pref	88	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	94¾
Alt & T H 2d m inc	78	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	104
Chic & N W s f	101¾	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92¾
Chic & N W int bds	93	Mil & St Paul 2d m	89
Chic & N W 2d m	88	Mar & Cin 1st m	95
Chic & N W 1st m	100	Chic & Mil 1st m	90
Han & St Jo con	102¾	Jol & Chic 1st m	105¾
Del, Lack & West 1st m	109¾	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 1st m	88¾
Del, Lack & West 3d m	99¾	Tol, Peo & W, R D	89¾
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	98	Tol, Peo & W, W D	89
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	89½	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	77¾
Tol & W 2d m	90	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & Wab equip bds	83¾	Bos, Hart & Erie gld	24
Tol & W cons con	87⅜	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	83⅜

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 133; Manhattan, 153; Merchants', 119; Mechanics', 135; Union, 135; America, 147; City, 225; Phenix, 106; Tradesmen's, 150; Mechanics and Traders', 130; Gallatin National, 121; Merchants' Exchange, 100; Leather Manufacturers', 185; Seventh Ward, 105; Commerce, 117; Mechanics' Banking Association, 116¾; Ocean, 95; Mercantile, 125; American Exchange, 115; Bank of the Republic, 117; Bank of North America, 104½; Metropolitan, 137; East River, 112½; Market, 120; Nassau, 108; Corn Exchange, 124; St. Nicholas, 125; Marine, 155; Importers and Traders', 183; Park, 155; Manufacturers and Merchants', 101; New York National Exchange, 80; Central National, 105½; Second National, 180; Fourth National, 113; Ninth National, 116.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports other than dry goods and specie at the port of New York for the week ending July 28, 1871, were $4,920,318.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.			
Entered at port	$2,187,841	$1,777,347	$3,475,044
Thrown on market	1,574,804	1,520,597	2,583,220
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	54,770,931	55,767,928	75,141,636
Thrown on market	52,347,614	56,649,530	72,737,030

The total imports at this port for the past week were $8,396,362, against $6,094,317 the previous week, and $6,590,054 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie during the week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$1,053,584
Previously reported	49,883,762
Total since January 1, 1871	$50,937,346
Same time 1870	33,973,348
Same time 1869	21,809,079
Same time 1868	52,503,140
Same time 1867	37,740,199
Same time 1866	51,938,802
Same time 1865	18,685,182

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 29—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, r	116	74 shs Del & Hud Canal	119
9000 US 5-20, r, '65	113⅝	25 Adams Ex Co	82
10000 U S 5-20, r, '65	112⅞	200 Wells-Fargo Ex sep	24
5000 US 5-20, r, '67	112⅝	200 N Y C & H R RR	96⅝
120000 US 5-20, c, '67	112⅝	100 do b c	96⅝
1000 US 6's, 10-40, r	112⅝	100 do b c	96⅝
15000 Va 6's, old	65	500 do	96⅝
3000 Ga 7's, g bds	93	20000 N Y & H R Rcf b c	92⅝
7000 N Car 6's, o b	42¾	20000 do	92⅝
1000 N Car 6's, r	37	100 Erie RR	28
84000 SC 6's, o, Jan&July	54½	200 do s10	28
38000 do	54½	100 do b c	28¼
10000 Missouri 6's	96⅝	16 Erie pref	58
1000 Alabama 8's	100	200 Reading RR	112⅝
1000 N Y 6's, '83	93	100 L S & M S RR b c	108⅜
1000 Chi & NW con	93⅜	100 Panama RR	215
1000 T & W 1st m, S L d	89⅜	100 do b c	51
2000 do	89¾	5 Illinois Cen RR	133
10000 N J Cen 7's	109	do s10	132
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	102⅝	100 Chic & N W RR s30	67¾
13000 C, C & I C 1st b c	88⅝	800 do	67⅝
15 sds Bk of America	148	100 do s60	67⅝
10 Seventh Ward Bk	105	200 Chi & N W pf	90

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Semi-Official Report of a Congressional Sub-Committee.

THE INVESTIGATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Savage Barbarities Inflicted on the Negroes.

Whippings and Revolting Mutilations.

Crowds of Terror-Stricken Wretches Anxious to Relate Their Sufferings.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

The Sub Ku Klux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, reached Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating Ku Klux outrages on the spots where they occurred. The statements derived from the party, as published in the *Evening Star*, are as follows:—

They first visited the capital—Columbia. More than a hundred refugees, who had fled from violence in their counties, were there; but after examining witnesses for two days the Committee determined to go closer to the scenes of alleged violence, and went to Spartansburg. They expected to remain there three or four days, but stayed eleven. When word got out through Spartansburg county that they were there the whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in by scores every day from all directions. Murders and cruel whippings by the Ku Klux bands had so terrified them that, in many neighborhoods, nearly every negro man and republican white man had slept in the woods for months every night. They showed scarified backs, gunshot wounds, maimed ears and other proofs of the violence they had suffered.

In Limestown springs township six cases of whipping were proved. The Committee spoke every morning to and in the yard by the hotel a new crowd of victims of Ku Klux, some including whites, who had suffered outrages which cannot be described with decency. Not being developed the victims, of well known persons, were often commanded, under pain of death, to publish a card renouncing the republican party. In a file of the *Spartansburg Spartan*, a democratic newspaper, forty-two such cards were found, recently published.

At Unionville the Committee remained two days. Not an avowed white republican was found in the place, though members of the committee were privately assured by a few that they would avow themselves if protected. The terror of the negroes here is complete. The last election was carried by a republican majority; but when republican county officers received Ku Klux notices and all resigned or fled. The policy there has been more towards murder and less towards whipping. The killing of ten negroes, taken publicly by several hundred Ku Klux, acting under military organization, was investigated. A prominent lawyer of the place, Mr. Shand, a Democrat, on cross-examination, stated that a committee by standing that he believed almost every respectable unmarried man in the community belonged to the Ku Klux, and he believed 1,000 Ku Klux were within a day's march of this village. A negro Methodist preacher, named Louis Thompson, who had an appointment June 11 at Goshen Hill church, in Union county, received a Ku Klux notice, in the usual form, not to preach. He preached, notwithstanding, to a very few, most of the congregation fleeing when they saw the notice. In the evening a clan of twenty mounted Ku Klux came, tied him and whipped him, tied him off several miles, dragging him part of the way tied to the horses, whipped him again until death, mutilated him in a way that cannot with propriety be described, hung him and threw the body into the Tiger river, leaving a notice forbidding any one to bury him.

Before the Committee returned Senator Scott sent Thompson's brother, now a refugee from Columbia, to Union county with a letter to insure him a strong guard of United States cavalry to go and bury the body, which was reported to be still lying half decomposed on the wayside edge.

Two more days were spent in examining witnesses in Columbia. On returning from Spartansburg one day was occupied in hearing the statements and general views of Governor Scott, Hampton and General Butler, the democratic candidate for Governor last fall.

The Committee then visited York county, where they remained nearly a week. They discovered at Yorkville a bitter spirit among the white citizens. At supper at the hotel, on the evening of their arrival, major James Berry threw a pitcher of milk over Hon. A. T. Wallace, the Representative of the district, and Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of the Committee. They were just seating themselves at the table, and not a word had been spoken. Mr. Wallace jerked out a revolver and rushed at major Berry, the ladies screaming, but the landlord threw himself before Berry, and Mr. Stevenson coolly caught Wallace's hand and ordered the latter to take himself to his own room. Half a dozen friends gathered around Berry and he went out. In the course of an hour several citizens of prominence called to apologize in the simplest manner on behalf of Berry, who was willing to go on his knees if required for what he alleged was an unintentional affront to Mr. Stevenson. It was subsequently ascertained that the business had been discussed by Berry and his friends during the afternoon and was to be carried out, and that Berry had proposed to use hot coffee, but finally concluded on milk. The colored band serenaded the Committee later in the evening. A crowd of young white men filled the porch of the hotel and were about the time frequently cursing the negroes and the Yankees in an insulting manner. As the band went away the crowd followed and nearly filled the sidewalk. The band and crowd then began to bring negroes by two village policemen from the sidewalk. One negro was thrust off by a policeman, who says the negro resisted and struck him. The negro and two men who were close by say the negro was trying to get away from the grip of the policeman, who seized, cursed and struck him, but that the negro did not strike. As he pulled away the policeman fired at the negro, and continued firing until he had fired five wounds. The man was still living when the Committee left. The testimony taken showed that both policeman and Mayor or Intendente were members of the Ku Klux Klan. No one was arrested. The community in York county was found to be in almost utter social and political demoralization, the civil authorities being a useless farce and a mockery of the rule of law and order.

Colonel Merrill, in command of a small force stationed there, an officer of high character and great energy, laid before the Committee the details of sixty-eight cases of outrage which he had investigated, some of them most revolting and horrible. It was found impossible for the Committee to examine more than a small part of the crowds of whipped, maimed or terror-stricken wretches who flocked in upon hearing of their coming.

When the Committee adjourned the building in which they had sat was filled, stairs, halls and porches, with those waiting to be heard. The usual course pursued on arriving at a place was to divide the time they expected to remain between the majority and the minority of the Committee. Judge Van Trump usually called two or three of the most prominent lawyers, who each occupied several hours in setting forth the democratic view of affairs, giving their opinions on the relations of the two races, the inefficiency and corruption of the State government, and the feeling of the white people toward the general government. They always said they had heard of Ku Klux, but never saw one. Generally they seemed to regret that as a result of vigilance committee or irregular local police; did not consider them under a general organization, but simply to repress outbreaks. The majority then called for those who had seen and felt the Ku Klux. The oaths, forms of preceding in the Klan, councils and modes of operation when riding on raids, were fully developed. Scores of men whom the proof showed to be Ku Klux were present, all of whom, except a few, whose disclosures were full and important, denied any knowledge whatever of Ku Klux. One who was shown to have been in several outrages swore that he had never heard of the existence of Ku Klux in his life. Judge Van Trump subjected all the witnesses called by the majority to the most searching cross examination.

The Ku Klux committee to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of three members to hear the testimony of a few witnesses now on their way to Washington, when an adjournment will take place until the 20th of September.

The Object of the Ku Klux Order Defeat of the Republicans in the Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

The resident Executive Committee of the Republican party has circulated, as a campaign document, a digest, it is claimed, of the facts brought to light by the Congressional Investigating Committee, and requesting republican papers to serve the cause by publishing the document in full. It commences as follows:—

The Congressional Committee investigating the Ku Klux villainy—a sub-committee in Washington and another sub-committee in South Carolina—have now been in daily session more than two months, and have had before them many scores of witnesses from all sections of the late insurrectionary states—men of both high and humble station, generals, aiders, preachers, ex-members of the federal Congress, and ex-members of the Confederate Congress, ex-generals of both armies, Governors and ex-Governors, Judges, solicitors, sheriffs, revenue officers, officers of the army, postmasters, school teachers, repentant and unrepentant members of Ku Klux Klans, and dozens of their maimed and suffering victims, black and white. The most important facts enumerated are the following:—That in all the late insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not bound in every county, is an oathbound secret organization, working only at night and its members always in disguise, with officers, signs, grips, pass, passwords, grips and all the necessary parapharnalia, with the pledged and sworn purpose of putting down the republican and putting up the democratic party; that the organization came into being a few months previous to the Presidential election during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South, in more efficient discipline and effective condition than ever before in preparation for the next Presidential campaign; that this Ku Klux organization is the premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the democratic nominee; that the officers and establishments of these "dens," as they call their separate bands, are the leading and active democratic politicians of the South; that the scheme has the hearty good will of a large section of the democratic party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire South; that the direct and chief purpose of the organization, as sworn by all the victims, as the assertion uniformly made to them by these midnight assassins, and corroborated by the universal testimony of the republicans and outraging members of the Order, is this—the putting down of the republican and putting up of the democratic party.

THE MURDER MANIA.

A Wealthy Merchant Attempts to Kill His Wife, and Failing, Tries to Commit Suicide.

Heartrending Scene at the House Last Night.

It has been often remarked that great crimes run in certain definite grooves for certain periods in New York. No sooner do we hear of one great crime of a distinct, specific nature than we hear of three or more of the same nature following it almost immediately. A month ago it was the knife, this month it is the razor, and next it will be the pistol, and so to the end of the chapter; so that, in fact, New York very much resembles Paris in its peculiar statistics of crime. This theory would seem to be thoroughly verified by recent events. Borgias are cropping up all over the country, in imitation of Mrs. Laura Fair. A few days ago a well known and respected gentleman put an end to his own life while sitting at his dinner table. Yesterday Benjamin W. Cooper, well known in New York as a well-to-do provision merchant attempted to kill his wife with

A CARVING KNIFE,

and in desperation, as it would appear, in having failed, cut his own throat from ear to ear. The unfortunate man resided with his family at 27 Charlton street. He lately retired from business, having amassed a considerable fortune, and lived, as it is said, most peaceably with his wife and unmarried children, rarely being seen out of doors, and apparently wrapped up in those about him. A reporter from the HERALD visited the house at a late hour last night to learn the particulars of the dreadful occurrence. No. 27 is one of a quiet, respectable looking block of houses on the left hand side of the street. The blinds were closely drawn, and even at the late hour at which the reporter visited the house there was an air about it from the outside and nothing in its appearance which would lead the passerby to believe that

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

had well nigh taken place within the walls. At first the reporter was in doubt as to whether it was the house of the would-be murderer and suicide, but in ringing the bell its doubts were set at rest. A well dressed young gentleman answered the summons almost instantly. In answer to the inquiry if this were Mr. Cooper's house the gentleman replied that it was, and appeared to wish to put an end to the conversation. The reporter thinking now that the object of his visit he was ushered into the drawing-room on the first floor. This room opens by a folding door to a back room, both of which were magnificently furnished. In the inner room we were ushered together the grief-stricken family. A more

SORROWFUL GROUP

it would be hard to conceive. In the midst, in a velvet covered arm chair, was seated an old lady, apparently about fifty years old. Her hair was gray, though there remained that in her countenance to show that she must have once been a handsome woman. Around her were gathered a number of young ladies, most of them her own daughters. Each vied with the other in administering to the old lady's wants. Her hand was bound up in a sling, her clothes were wound about her head from time to time, and at the time of the reporter's visit she seemed almost in a swoon. Figuring a stranger enter the outer room she started from her chair and nervously asked who had come now. On being told it was a reporter from the HERALD she cried out,† "Oh, these dreadful newspapers, these dreadful newspapers!" She was somewhat pacified on being told that there was an opportunity to contradict any

FALSE STATEMENTS

which had been published about the occurrence. Two gentlemen, son-in-law of Mr. Cooper, explained that the family were fearfully affected at the affair having been made public at all, and that a great deal of exaggeration had been indulged in. They then said that it was not a fact that Mr. Cooper was in delirium tremens; that his intellect suddenly gave way yesterday morning, and that there were several other inaccurate statements published which they wished to correct, one of which was that there was hereditary madness in the family. There is not the slightest ground for such a statement, they say, and it could only have originated in the fertile brain of a reporter. The statement of the family is as follows:—About half-past seven o'clock, his regular hour for rising, Mr. Cooper got out of bed yesterday morning. He went down to the servants' quarters in the basement floor, about eight o'clock. His wife was then engaged in cooking his breakfast with the servant. He seated himself at the table, and forthwith commenced to sharpen a carving knife. Suddenly he rushed from the table and into the kitchen. He rushed with the fury of a maniac at his unfortunate wife, stabbing her in the back. She received the first blow, and in doing so the knife cut her right hand almost to the bone. The servant seized her master by the hand and endeavored

TO WRENCH THE KNIFE

from him. In vain he tried to wrestle with the desperate woman, and seeing that he was foiled rushed from the kitchen up stairs to his own room. The servant and his wife did not think much of the affair as after his arrival they both went to Mr. Cooper's room they found him lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. The horrified wife was then immediately, but it is the opinion of his physicians that he cannot live. Mrs. Cooper is suffering from great nervous prostration as well as from the effects of the wound on her hand. Mr. Cooper first left a wife and five grown up daughters, all of whom feel most acutely. It was painful to watch the anxiety with which the whole family wished to suppress the details. The reporter asked before leaving if Mr. Cooper had ever been subject to fits of insanity, and the answer was that he had.

A BOY HOMICIDE.

On last Wednesday afternoon Allen G. Brown, a boy six years of age, who lived with his parents at No. 55 Watts street, was playing on the sidewalk in front of his parents' residence with a number of other lads. Among the latter was John Dunphy, aged fourteen, who lives with his parents at No. 97 Chariton street. After playing together for some time a trifling dispute occurred between the boys, and Dunphy, who had a portion of a brick bat in his hand at the time, struck Allen had Brown on the head with it, knocking him down. Dunphy then ran away. Brown was taken to his home by his companions and placed under the care of Dr. Vaughan, of 59 Eighteenth street, where the boy failed rapidly and expired on Friday afternoon from the effects of the injury to the head. The police of the Twenty-eighth precinct, in which district the affair occurred, have been informed of the whole matter until information of the death of Brown was received at the station house at seven o'clock last evening. Captain McCleary at once caused the arrest of Dunphy, whom he was locked up at the Greenwich street police station. Coroner Schirmer has been notified and will hold an inquest in the case to-day. Dunphy admitted striking the lad from the impulse that he did not intend to injure him, much less to cause his death.

THE TRADE SOCIETIES AND THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

A meeting of delegates of trade societies was held at Demilt Hall last night to take measures for organizing a grand public demonstration in favor of the principle of "a full day's wages for eight hours' work." Mr. Arthur Curran, stone cutter, presided.

The following societies were represented:—Workingmen's Union, Tailors, Painters, Nos. 1, 4 and 5; Operative Masons, Crispins' Lodge No. 105, Stair Builders and Joiners, Plasterers, Bricklayers Nos. 2 and 4, Cabinet Makers, Plumbers No. 1, of Brooklyn, and Plumbers.

A desultory debate on trivial points of order occupied nearly two hours. One of the bricklayers, not being able to understand his views clearly, thought he wouldn't remain if the Workingmen's Union were allowed to send as many delegates as they pleased.

A young man named Banks, from the Workingmen's Union, endeavored to give the meeting a position, saying they never could benefit themselves except by politics, and that they ought to have a workingman's ticket next election, but the meeting refused to hear him and he was ruled out of order.

A committee was appointed to adopt rules for guiding their deliberations, and another to decide on the time and place of the demonstration, after which the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. L. K. Morton.

We copy the following obituary of Mrs. J. K. Morton, who died at Newport a few days since, from the *Church Journal*:—

So has ended a life full of hope and brightening to largest promise just as it neared its close. So have ended, too, weary months of agonizing struggle with disease, holding out begging promises of recovery only to quench them at last in rapid and fatal decline.

Lucy Kimball Morton was one who, to the world's eye, had everything to live for and who yet learned so thoroughly the lesson of the Master's severest discipline that she could say serenely not long before her departure, "Now I can conceive of the love of God so filling my soul that death for me will have no terror." Naturally endowed with rare energy of character, possessing an executive ability vouchsafed to few women, with a cultivated intellect, warm sympathies, most engaging manners and many charms of person and temperament, Mrs. Morton filled no insignificant sphere with a growing sense of the responsibility of her influence. By many to whom she was known only through the formal social intercourse of the gay city she was imperfectly appreciated, but those who were permitted to call her friend early came to recognize the loyalty of her affections and the warmth and earnestness of her Christian zeal. Confirmed during the ministry of Bishop Coxe at Calvary church, her attachment to the Church and its services has grown and strengthened with every remaining year of her life, and a specially quick practical and helpful shape. She offered herself freely for service among the poor, and her ready intelligence led her to devising new methods of benefiting them. It was when her thoughts were full of fresh plans for ministering to the wants of the ignorant and uncared-for that most unexpectedly Sheffield, Stonington or Groton City.

Her life, Samuis, Huntington for New York.

Her Yosemite, Mots, Roslyn for New York.

Her Nicaragua, Edwards, Baltimore for New York.

Her J H Cummings, Foster, New London for New York.

Her Jane Bitter, —, Hartford for New York.

Her Brazos, Ford, Boston for New York.

Sloop Gold Leaf, Perkins, Millstone Point for New York, with stone to Taylor & Co.

Sloop Nearchus, Young, New Haven for New York.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mpse and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, July 14—Arrived, Neptune, Wilkinson, Boston.

ALICANTE, July 13—Sailed, Moravia, Patten, Newcastle.

ESPINWALL, July 11—Arrived, schrs Watchman, Mangler, Sarmina and Jennie J Reed, Holmes, Baltimore; barks N M Haven, Rice, Baltimore; Nellie Abbott, Jordan, New York; 14th, Maria (NG), Luebbe, Baltimore; schrs Ocean Belle, Peterson, San Andreas; 15th, steamer Virginia, Harquiz, Porto Cabello.

Sailed 15th, steamer Fanny Lewis (Br), Gillan, St Domingo.

BROUWERSHAVEN, July 15—Arrived, Leocadia, Wence, Baltimore.

BREMERHAVEN, July 12—Arrived, Main (s), Von Oterendorp, New York.

Sailed 14th, John Bunjan, Gilmore, Shields.

BALLINA, July 13—Arrived, brig Ida, Snipps Jane Fish, Brown, for Germany, ldg; Henry S Sandford, Dunphy, ldg.

CARDIFF, July 15—Sailed, Adelaide Norris, Reed, New York.

Arrived in Penarth Roads 15th inst, brig Escort, Baker, Philadelphia for orders.

CRONSTADT, July 11—Sailed, Carrie Purington, Lincoln, Dundee; C M Hazeltine, Gilkey, Liverpool.

CETTE, July 12—Arrived, brig Antonio, Cromon, New York.

CADIZ, July 11—Cleared, Machitas, Johnson, New York; 12th, Annie Troop, Newell, Portland, Me.

CALLAO, June 21—Arrived, bark Alaska, Higgins, Baltimore.

DOVER, July 14—Off, Able, Terkeisen, from New York for Antwerp.

DEAL, July 16—Passed, Pactolus, Tobey, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; 17th, Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, from Pensacola for Hull.

Off do 16th, Marcia Greenleaf, Poole, from Philadelphia for Hamburg.

DEMERARA, July 10—Arrived, schr Henry Parker, Beers, New York.

EASTBOURNE, July 15—Off Beachy Head, J R Hea, Graham, from New York for Bremen.

ELSINORE, July 12—In the Sound, Demetra, Rose, from New York for Elsinore; J E Holbrook, Leavitt, from do for Konigsberg; Jas Range, Churchill, from do for Stettin.

FALMOUTH, July 16—Arrived, Garland, Berry, Calais.

Passed the Lizard 15th, Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, from Baltimore for Bremen.

GLOUCESTER, July 15—Sailed, Moonbeam, Field, Cardiff.

GIBRALTAR, July 9—Arrived, bark Mattia (Ital), Lauro, New York for orders; brig Alfred, Dennel, do (and cleared for Licata).

Sailed 3d, bark Mary Blodget, Tucker (from Licata), New York, from do; 5th, brig Amalcare (Ital), Romano (from New York), Marseilles.

In port July 9, brigs San Pietro (Ital), Lauro, and Ferreri (Ital), Cafiero, for orders; Ann Lee, Young; Lola (Br), Williams, for Matanzas, detained with lawsuit.

HAVRE, July 13—Arrived, W L Burroughs, Lowden, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed 15th, Sabrina, Pritchard, Nantes.

Cleared 15th, Annie M Cann, Cann, New York.

HAMBURG, July 13—Arrived, Venilia, Vesper, Callao; 14th, Tyro, Baker, Philadelphia.

Sailed 15th, Mary E Long, Libby, New York.

HAVER, July 15—Arrived, Allen Buck, Blanchard, New Orleans; 14th, Chili, Byrne, New York; Cherokee, Kerr, New Orleans; Belle Creole, Bowden, do; 15th, Belted Will, Hoffman, New York; Itasca, Ruhk, New Orleans.

Cleared 14th, Alexander, Tarbox, Cardiff and United Sachem, Tolman, Boston; Lizzie Fisher, Bridgeport and do; Helvetia (s), Grys (from London), New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Arrived, Geo Peabody, Hilton, and Ivanhoe, Hallenbeck, Philadelphia; 18th, Ivanhoe, Mollard, St John, NB.

Sailed 16th, July 17—Arrived, Adelia, Hansen, New Orleans; Cordova, Blanche, New York; 27th, Robena, Hannon, do.

Cleared 17th, Da Capo, Andersen, New York; Annie Fish, Boston, Mass.

Ent ont 17th, Parejero, Young, for Boston; Deodata, Ramsland, and Eugenio, Castellan, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—Sailed, Edwin Rowe, Cruse, and Dacian (s), Laird, New York.

MALAGA, July 11—Cleared, brig Helen G Rich, Strout, New York.

PILLAU, July 13—Arrived, Harmoni, Willanina, New York.

PAPHTI (Society Islands)—Put in, no date, ship Horatio Harris, Leavitt, from New York via Marquesas Islands for San Francisco, leaky.

PORT LOUIS, July 19—Arrived, steamship Sacramento, from San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29—Arrived, steamship Java, Martyn, New York, and sailed for Liverpool.

SUNDERLAND, July 16—Arrived, Western Ocean, Davis, Pensacola.

Sailed 16th, Ploen, Knutzen, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, July 13—Arrived, Thor, Samuiin, New York.

STETTIN, July 12—Sailed, Constantia, Knudsen, New York.

TEXEL, July 15—Sailed, Henry Fillmore, Pierce, from Galveston, Briard, New York; J S Winslow, Davis, do via Middlesborough.

TURKS ISLANDS, July 1—Arrived, brig Albert, Harriman, New York; 6th, schr Cordova, Head, Bristol.

Sailed 6th, schr Ocean Pearl, Pearl, from New York for Kingston, Ja.

VENICE, July 11—Arrived, Pultarolo, Monasterio, New Orleans.

VALENCIA, July 13—Sailed, Undaunted, Dinsmore, Agullas.

VALPARAISO, June 16—In port, ships Old Colony, Douglas, for Callao, disg; Belle of the Sea, Spear, from Callao for Rotterdam or Hamburg, disg to repair; Wild Rover, Nickels, for Iquique for orders; bark Rose, Parker, from Callao, ldg, for about ready to sail; Oneida, McGilvery, chtd to load guano at Golden Empire for United Kingdom; bark City of Bangor, Meazes, from Antwerp and ——, ldg.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 28—Sailed, steamship John Gibson, Winters, New York; schrs Wm Collyer, Bristol, RI; Thomas Hunter, Boston.

BOSTON, July 28—Arrived, steamship Tagus (Br), Gray, Liverpool; barks Windward (Br), Riggins, Sunderland; Garcia, Hallock, Cardenas; Ellen Morton, Smith, Alexandria, Va; Lamoine, King, Baltimore; J Wilson, Somers, Philadelphia (and proceeded to Quincy); J T Allen, Freeman, Philadelphia; brigs Ella Edwards, Ireland, and Louie F Smith, Crie, do; G L Lovell, Roudout; George W Whistler, Phinney, Rondout; Sea Bird, E Jones, Handy, do; Isaac Pierce, New York; schrs Ada Barker, Barker, Philadelphia; also a brig unknown, bound in.

Cleared, barks Ida Hall, Hall, New Orleans; Jas Cochran, Com Dupont, Nichols (from Savannah), for Montevideo, having resalved; brig Mary Cobb, Tracey, Fernandina, Fla; schr W Brown, Weeks, Smith's Island, Northampton.

Also cleared, brig Etta M Tucker, Drisko, Sagua; schr Grasmere (Dan), Macomber, St Thomas.

Sailed, steamship Tagus (Br), Gray, New York; schr C G Morris, Endicott, Lane's Cove, to load for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Ship Roswell Sprague; brig B Ingiuac.

CHARLESTON, July 28—Arrived, brig Ida Rosenbaum, Rosenbaum, Cardenas; schrs Rival, from St Michaels; William D Bickford, from Mayaguez, P R.

BALTIMORE, July 28—Arrived, brig H Houston, French, Ponce, P R; Evening Star (Br), Payer, Ponce, P R, Benj Carver, Pendleton, Buckiville, SC; schr W G Patten, Parker, Boston.

Cleared—Brig Golconda, Lord, Boston; schrs J W Bartlett, Bartlett, Rockland; Wm H Griffin, Griffin, Salem.

Sailed—Ship Ferdinand, for Bremen; brig Golconda; schr J W Bartlett.

PROVIDENCE, July 28—Arrived, schr Sammie S McKown, Parsons, Galveston.

BANGOR, July 27—Arrived, schr J G Glover, Arey, New York.

Cleared—Brig Zavilla Williams, Veazie, New York.

BAKER'S LANDING, July 28—Arrived, sloop Mary Brush, Pope, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, July 28—Arrived, schr R P King Bliven, Rondout.

Sailed—Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport.

BRIDGEPORT, July 29—Arrived, schrs L D Jarrard, Davis, New Brunswick, NJ; Mercer, Wason, Elizabethport; sloop Hudson, Sutton, do.

Cleared—Brig Arabell (Br), Dexter, Cheverie, NS.

Sailed, steamer Hoffman, Hieronphire; Belle, Simpson, and C P Shultis, Youngs, New York.

CHARLESTON, July 28—Sailed, steamship Manhattan, New York; barks Ocean Rover, Nickels, Iquique.

CALAIS, July 18—Cleared, brig George Amos, Johnson, New York; 22d, schr J Tinker, Lopaus, do.

JASPER, Fla., July 24—Arrived, bark Emma Parker, Brewster, New York; schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Levanter (Br), Sherbourne, Amsterdam.

NEW BEDFORD, July 29—Arrived, schrs Ann Gordon, Worthington, Philadelphia; Daniel Brown, Emerson, from Georgetown, DC.

NEWPORT, July 19—Arrived, schrs Samuel Gilman, Kelley, Philadelphia; 21st, Silver Belt, Bailey, New York.

Sailed 20th, schrs Wm Watson, Rich, Washington; E C Redman, Redman, Philadelphia; Zlic, Hazlie Sampson, Blake, do; Mary Standish, Rich, Washington; 22d, Emeline Mc Lain, Crowell, Richmond, Me, for Philadelphia; Wm H Sumner, Eaton, Boston; 24th, Annie Troop, Newell, Portland, Me.

Arrived 24th, schrs Mary A Hamond, Paine, Rockport, Mass, for New York; Silas Allen, Studley, Whiting for do; Damon, Johnson, Calais for do.

Sailed—Schr Rangatira.

SBN 24—Arrived, brig Geo Amos, Johnson, Calais for New York; schrs Fanny Elder, Smith, Philadelphia for Wintcport; Geo Meade, Allen, New York for Lubec; Frank Jameson, Jameson, Bangor for Philadelphia.

WICKFORD, July 27—Arrived, schr Allen T Miner, Miner, New York.

WARREN, July 27—Arrived, schr Cornelia, Ferris, Hoboken.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.....	4 54	Moon sets...morn	3 09
Sun sets.....	7 18	High water..morn	7 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Caledonia.....	Aug 2...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Colorado.....	Aug 2...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp..	Aug 3...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Bremen.....	Aug 3...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
Atlantic.....	Aug 5...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
City of Paris.....	Aug 5...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Donau.....	Aug 5...	Bremen.....	68 Broad st.
Columbia.....	Aug 9...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria.....	Aug 9...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Westernland.....	Aug 9...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
City of New York.	Aug 10...	Liverpool.....	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris....	Aug 12...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.
Anglia.....	Aug 12...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Assyria.....	Aug 16...	Glasgow.....	7 Bowling Green
Nevada.....	Aug 16...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
Ocean Queen.....	Aug 19...	Liverpool.....	29 Broadway.
Pereire.....	Aug 28...	Havre.....	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool—John Dale.

Steamship England (Br), Thompson, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.

Steamship Deutschland (NG), Neynaber, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lemaire, Havre—George MacKenzie.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Savannah—H L Lowden.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Wm Baddington.

Steamship Saratoga, Hodges, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Lord, Georgetown, DC—G B Merrick.

Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Norwich, Hines, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Manhattan, Hallock, Providence—H P Dungan.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship St Charles, Colley, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.

Ship Marlborough (Br), Armstrong, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.

Ship Constantine, Creery, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Louisa Bruno (Ital), Russo, Cork or Falmouth—J Manara & Co.

Bark Hearth, Crowell, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Mary Stewart, Hodges, Barbados—T T & F A Dwight & Co.

Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayer, Hamilton (Bermuda)—D McColl.

Brig Julia Blake (Br), Blake, Harbor Grace, NF—E Crowell & Co.

Brig Katahdin, Saunders, Bangor—H W Lond & Co.

Schr John W Bolger, Rowe, Grand Manan—Nicholson & Co.

Schr W E Duryea, Nicholson, Harbor Grace—D R DeWolf & Co.

Schr Horton, Wallace, Halifax.

Schr Julia Clinch (Br), Maloney, St Andrews, NB—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Ann A Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi—J H Brower & Co.

Schr D H Bisbee, Anderson, Indianola and Lavaca—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr W H Jones, Lite, Fernandina—A Abbott.

Schr Edie Waters, Spates, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Carrie S Webb, Heman, Georgetown, SC—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr John, Williams, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.

Schr R P Reynolds, Hall, Alexandria—G H Brewer.

Schr Sarah E Bird, Douglass, Boston—Douglass & Son.

Schr Franklin Bell, Brewster, Baltimore—Thmas, Holmes & Co.

Schr Geo Kilborn, Stanley, Beverly—C L Hatch.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven—Racket & Bro.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer S R Spaulding, Brown, Pocahontas.

Steamer S C Walker, Sherelin, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Virginia (Br), Sumner, Liverpool July 12, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 619 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had westerly winds, much fog and no appearance of ice. Passed Steamships Rubia, New York for Baltic, hence for Liverpool; also an Anchor line steamer, bound E.

Steamship Wisconsin (Br), Williams, Liverpool July 19, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Grigs, London July 11 and Havre 13th, with mdse and passengers, to F W J Hurst. July 17, lat 49 24, lon 9 20, passed a North German steamer bound E; 21st, lat 49 12, lon 36 58, exchanged signals with an Allan steamer do; 25th, lat 45 05, lon 50 17, passed Anchor line steamer do; 27th, lat 42 02, lon 62 25, a Cunard steamer do; 28th, lat 41 04, lon 67 30, spoke schr J Brightman, bound W.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Aymar, Aspinwall July 19, with $5,000 in specie, mdse and passengers, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston July 28, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 27th, at 9 PM, Hatteras Inlet bearing NW 20 miles, spoke schr Addie Lynn, from Nassau, bound north; 28th, at 9:15 AM, Chincoteague bearing W 40 miles, passed steamships City of Mexico, and Quaker City, bound S.

Ship Princeton, Porter, Liverpool June 19, with mdse, to Wm P Frost. Was 14 days west of the Banks, with light SW winds and thick fog; 25th inst, off Schrocock, took a pilot from boat Francis Perkins, No 13. July 6, lat 44 55, lon 38 13, signalled ship Washington, hence for Liverpool; same day spoke ship Ivanhoe, from New Orleans for do; 13th, lat 49 40, lon 47 02, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Flying Dona, Lunt, Liverpool 36 days, with mdse, to John A McGaw. Had light southerly winds and thick fog most of the passage; been 15 days west of the Banks; July 17, lat 44 45, lon 50 25, spoke fishing brig Bonte da Pecheur (Fr), with 25,000 fish.

Bark Shamrock, Saunders, Hamburg, June 8, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Steamer Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall July 19, with $5,000 in specie, mdse and passengers, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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A desultory debate on trivial points of order occupied nearly two hours. One of the bricklayers, not being able to understand his views clearly, thought he wouldn't remain if the Workingmen's Union were allowed to send as many delegates as they pleased.

A young man named Banks, from the Workingmen's Union, endeavored to give the meeting a position, saying they never could benefit themselves except by politics, and that they ought to have a workingman's ticket next election, but the meeting refused to hear him and he was ruled out of order.

A committee was appointed to adopt rules for guiding their deliberations, and another to decide on the time and place of the demonstration, after which the meeting adjourned.

Muller & Dastian—vessel to master. Had heavy weather south of Hatteras, from thence, 3 days, with moderate weather.

Schr S J Gilmore,

ON THE CATSKILLS.

Gay Gossipping Gems from the Mountain Regions—Modern Stage Coaching—Rip Van Winkle Redivivus.

Apparition of the Old Gentleman on the Catskills—How He Took His Bitters—Climbing the Mountains—Guests at the Mountain House—Odds and Ends of Observation.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, July 27, 1871.

Stage coach travelling on a bright breezy day, with good roads, an intelligent driver and an outside seat at a commanding elevation above the horses' tails, is decidedly exhilarating. You have heard the mellow memories related of mail coach travelling (we call it stage coach, but where's the difference so long as you're happy?) in England in the merry days of yore.

THE MAIL COACH

was then the merriest and brightest sight that went in or out of London, and as it bowled along the splendid roads, of which England well may boast, with its scarlet paint and varnish glistening in the light, its joyous bugle notes echoing through hill and valley and its outside freight of jolly Britons prepared to make fun out of every living thing, its appearance was a sight as welcome as the flowers of May. Edmund Yates and Wilkie Collins are never tired telling us of the one cruel thing which steam has done for England. It has knocked the old mail coach

OUT OF TIME

and made travelling as dull and dreary as a Jersey watering place in wet weather, or a minstrel performance with the end men left out. I am tempted into alluding to mail coach travelling from having made a journey of twelve miles yesterday from Catskill Landing to the present address in something after the old fashion, perched on a seat at a considerable elevation above a rattling double team of silver gray horses, hitched to a vehicle partaking partly of the character of a French diligence and an English mail coach. We had no such level macadamized roads to travel over as they have in England, nor had we

THE STIRRING NOTES

of a trumpet to herald our approach, nor even were our souls cheered by the blooming humor of the traditional stage coach driver; but there were amends for this in the curiously exciting character of the trip. Rarely fairly out of Catskill it was up and down hill in see-saw fashion, and if the driver's theory is open to criticism that the motion thus imparted to the coach is a cure for constipation it is hardly to be doubted that it is a

REMEDY FOR THE BLUES.

Going down hill at a two-forty rate, with a fresh mountain-breeze blowing in your face, and going up hill to catch glimpses of far away valley and woodland and the purple glamour of yet more distant hills, is a change as pleasant as it is invigorating after the arid and commonplace of New York city.

The drive to the Catskills is a leading feature, and if, after the drive, your soul is not of a finer temper and you cannot sit down and demolish a baker's dozen of eggs and a

DOZEN BAKERS BESIDES,

then your case is almost hopeless. In an elbow of the road on the ascent of the mountain, seven or eight miles from the landing, the stage halts up to give the horses a rest preparatory to a severe tug up the steep zigzag to the Mountain House. At this point stands the Rip Van Winkle House, looking out into the valley of the Hudson through a long, wide lane between the hills. Just as we were drawing to a halt a merry peal of laughter came out upon the air from the inside of a drinking saloon at one side of the hotel; and presently appearing on the porch stood

RIP VAN WINKLE HIMSELF,

glass in hand, drinking to the health of the passengers. Whether this fellow had been studying the character and attending to audiences's make-up, or whether my imagination had become overwrought by contact with the scenes where Rip and his dog Schneider were supposed to have lived and moved many years ago, certain it is the illusion was as near com plete as possible.

A literary and critical trio of Boston young ladies on the inside of the coach exclaimed at the same time I noticed this apparition,

"WHY, THERE HE IS!"

"Who?" eagerly asked the mother of the girls.

"Why, Rip Van Winkle!" they answered with joyful amazement at finding the sportive Rip in the midst of his ancestral possessions. The dog was there, too. The landlord of the tavern where Rip spent his peaceful days in quiet, and of necessity, but her head out an upper window and shook a napkin full of crusts and potato peels down on Rip's head as he stood below. I went over and requested the honor of treating the distinguished apparition to sozmapps or anything else he preferred. He

TOOK IT "STRAIGHT,"

and as I took a seat beside the Boston girls on the inside—for the two young men played rataplan on my new hat—it struck me that the simplicity which Joe Jefferson insists upon attributing to Rip was less of a feature in his character than a feature in his drinking. Rip Van Winkle from all internal evidence when I declare that after he accorded me the rare favor of inviting him to take a smile he took neither schnapps nor lager, but a

PECULIARLY DISTINGUISHED BRAND

of a hundred and forty rod whiskey, without the ghost of a drop of water.

Sight was lalling and the clouds were rolling along the hillsides like the smoke of battle as our coach wheeled into the rear plaza of the Mountain House.

The residents were all on the piazza to see the new arrivals, and the gent dotted among them had to pass up between a double row of femgut-eyed, lively young ladies, whose scrutiny of the strangers was as searching as aquaforties. The moon was looming up above the mountains, a cool breeze swept the cooling heats of the hotel, lights burned brightly in the parlors,

MUSIC IN RIPPLING

current echoed from out of the building, and supper gladdened the eyes of the hungry but by no means weary passengers. The impression thus on entering was favorable, on it was strangely qualified a few moments after when I entered the room where a number of gentlemen were smoking and talking. I saw a man stirring up a stove fire which seemed to be already burning at a lively rate. Here was

A WINTER SCENE

in the midst of summer, and, said I to the chestnut waiter from Africa, "can such things be and overcome us like a dew of chloroform without our special wonder?" He smiled meaningfully and rubbed his hands as if they were frozen.

When supper was over at nine the two hundred and odd guests that make up the population of this elevated caravansary moved to the room, which has a massive colonnade of Corinthian pillars, and commands a view which

HAS NO EQUAL

that I am aware of, except that from the top of Lookout Mountain. The upper balcony on the second story was the favorite promenade. Here the gentlemen smoked and the ladies paid incessant compliments to the moon. Presently a burst of music struck up in the grand drawing room, and a general movement was made in that direction. It was the signal for the dance. Those who did not participate—all the mothers of families, or young men and women, whose early education had been neglected—strewed themselves on chairs and lounges around the sides of the room. The dancing was just the regular affair which takes place every evening; but what struck me most, not alone in this instance, but in many others, was the

SCARCITY OF YOUNG MEN.

Here were plenty of really attractive young ladies, but only few young men, the rest of the male partners being made up of boys and elderly married men, who, in trying to be sprightly when they don't feel so, are just the reverse. The room was graced by the presence of some fine and elegant ladies. There was Mrs. Fred H. Betts, formerly the belle of New Haven, now a resident of New York, and Miss Beasley, daughter of Chief Justice Beasley, of New Jersey. Their dancing was simply perfect, and their

TOILETS FAULTLESS

taste. The Misses Eaton, of Boston, were very much remarked for their beauty. One is a blonde and the other a brunette; both make a decidedly effective contrast. Mrs. E. O. Verd, of Philadelphia, is a stylish looking woman, and Miss Hallock, of New York, seemed a fine type of classic beauty.

Of New York people a large number have been here and very many remain. Yesterday and to-day among the latest arrivals from New York have been Mr. and Mrs. A. Shirley, S. W. H. Ward, Miss Ray Ward, Miss Eva Ward, William A. Schomp, W. Wilbour and wife, Benj A. Lowtz and wife, B. Hall and wife, George Kremeberg, Washington Durbrow, W. P. McLaury and wife and W. F. Foshay.

The weather

IS EXCEEDINGLY COOL

for this time of the year, and the Mountain House is not doing half as well as it might. There is plenty of room for more guests, and if the weather fails to turn some degrees warmer the proprietor of the concern will be apt to lose some few pennies. However, such is life. In another letter I shall give you a brief sketch of the scene from the top of Sunset Mountain.

Rain and Thunder—Gorgeous Effects of the Lightning—A Sunrise at the Catskills—The Happy Valley—Ladies of Sense and Taste—Laying Aside the Frivolities of Fashion—General Sherman's Opinion of a Battle Field.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILLS, July 28, 1871.

Sitting last evening on the balcony of the hotel, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had already assembled, much as they might in the dress circle of a theatre to await some grand theatrical spectacle, I witnessed a display of Nature's pyrotechnics which I thought fully compensated me for traveling here and forgetting for a few days the seductive allurements of New York city. I never got a clear conception of how the waterworks of Nature are conducted till yesterday. A heavy, isolated cloud, on a level with our balcony, moved up the centre of the valley twenty or thirty miles and let down an immense sprinkle on the fields and farms beneath, just as if a huge watering pot were carried in mid air by some invisible hand. Not a drop, however, fell on the mountain side. It went steadily along,

DRENCHING THE VALLEY

as copiously as a watering cart drenches a street, and we could distinctly see the vast bodies of condensed vapor coming out tumultuously from what looked like sluices in the clouds, and ending half a mile below in a graceful sweep as fine and soft as the tip of an ostrich feather. Finally, as night fell, the whole sky grew covered with dense masses of black clouds, moving hither and thither in battalions. Then came the lightning—the fireworks—the great spectacular event of the evening. In the city you get but a disjointed view of these electric displays. You see the reflection of a flash, or the flash itself without the widening reflection, but to take in the whole effect at a glance along a hundred miles of horizon is a different sensation. At one moment came an overpowering burst of electric light, filled with all the prismatic colors and illuminating twenty miles of the Hudson River for several seconds. Then at

EACH EXTREME OF THE LONG LINE

rockets of electricity shot up into the sky, casting a pale pink brilliancy over the mountain tops. This continued all the evening up to midnight and made a spec acle long to be remembered.

But I think what I saw this morning was even still more wonderful as a display brought about by natural effects, and which can nowhere else, in this state, at least, be witnessed to such advantage as here. From this elevation, of about three thousand feet, the enormous area up and down for miles on both sides of the Hudson looks as flat as a chess board and as varied in color and pattern as a piece of mosaic. Here is a meadow, there a dark patch of timber; every shade of green is represented, while scattered over the surface far as the eye can reach are white houses, half buried amid trees. This morning, before sunrise, the immense valley was filled with mist, giving it the appearance of a great and placid lake. When the sun ascended some few degrees above the horizon the mist was turned into fine white lambs' wool, with a delicate tint of pink, when again it was

TURNED INTO AIRY CAMBRIC,

through which you could just distinguish shifting shades of green and yellow coming up from below. At this moment the valley resembled one great iridescent opal, revealing here and there bright tints of emerald through the shifting haze of white.

A number of the guests were out early, in anticipation of sunrise, for that is the great event in the Catskills. No one who has been at either appears fifty miles away in a direct line from here, and as he has to ascend tolerably high before he comes on a level with the roof of the hotel he is looked down upon in his early efforts to rise in the world. The country folks make a journey this way for the special purpose of seeing the sun rise. When the waiter called me this morning and told me it didn't get up till nine sun would I left like giving the sun precedence; but so impressed was I by the lighting show I felt there must be some other grand natural effects it would be criminal to miss, so I rose before the sun.

This is the only watering place I have yet visited where the women act with sense and appear to realize the true aim of summer relaxation. There are ladies who stop at the most fashionable grade any society in the land, and it is certainly refreshing to see them walk into dinner without any change of dress after

COMING FROM A CLIMBING TRIP

up the mountains. In the drawing room after supper, when the dance begins, there is no ostentation in the matter of dress, but this is not so at many other fashionable resorts, where, unless a woman takes the wardrobe of a princess, she cannot hope to mingle in society.

There is quite enough to occupy one's attention at a place like this without resorting to artificial stimulants for excitement, but this is not the proper resort for people of wealth merely, if devoid of educational training or intellectual instinct. It takes some little teaching, some little fancy and sentiment to appreciate the Catskill scenery. To hear those who lavish their means so profusely at Saratoga a resident of one week here would prove a perfect bore. There is

SCARCELY ANY DRINKING,

no card playing, feeble billiards, and none of the many ways of killing time indispensable in places where the natural attractions are poor. There is, however, the eternal landscape, which few ever so sordid can gaze upon without showing some trifling evidence of emotion. It appears to me that whoever it was erected this hotel had a daring faith in his own enterprise. To see it away from human habitations and perched on so wild an eminence that one would think it should have remained for years before the attraction of its location came to be appreciated by the public, was odd, and the fact that other competing hotels have sprung up some distance away goes to prove that the speculation must have been a paying one. The popularity of the Catskills must be on the rise instead of decreasing. They form the true highlands of the Hudson and will compare more than favorably with the great gems of the Scottish hills as Sam Lamond.

General Sherman was here for a few days recently. He was asked, as he sat looking out on the valley of the Hudson from the piazza, whether he did not think the ground

WAS FOR A BATTLE-FIELD.

"No," said he, "it is too good for a battle-field. Battles ought to be fought where there is neither a fence nor a farm. As to the strategic qualities of the soil they are simply incomparable, and if two opposing military leaders were asked to make choice of ground they would be perfectly satisfied to select this valley. I hope, however, war will never leave its mark on so beautiful a country."

It must occur to many people that this would be an uncommonly commanding site from which to view the manœuvres of a battle, but as it invariably happens battles never take place where there is a chance of getting a good view of the operations. If the Orangemen and Hibernians would oblige by coming up next 12th of July and fighting it out in one or two of the fields below, where we could observe with an opera glass the twist and arm of every combatant, it might enhance the attractions of this resort.

VISITORS TO THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, and Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, have been here and are going to-morrow. Gen. Hall, of Albany, is one of the arrivals from New York:—Lucien B. Chase, Miss Wright, Mrs. Walter Day, Major Dilmars Long Island; Mrs. F. Sherwood, W. B. Isham, W. P. H. Smith, George B. Shaw, A. Torrey.

The weather is growing warmer, and the stove fire in the gentleman's sitting room is in request by only one man, who uses it for lighting his pipe, having a mortal aversion to any other kind of luminous fuel.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia has lately passed the Dardanelles on board one of the Russian war vessels.

—M. Gambetta has grown stout and looks well. His reception by his fellow deputies is said to have been by no means warm, and his entrance into the Chamber, where he took his seat among the more moderate section of the Left, excited little sensation.

—Henry Howard, now in Her Majesty's Legation in the United States, has been appointed agent for Her Majesty's governments and is authorized to receive at Washington any claims of persons, subjects of Her Majesty, coming within the provisions of these articles.

—King Victor Emmanuel presided at a council of Ministers, on July 3, at the Quirinal, in Rome, when the King is reported to have said:—"We are now in Rome, and here we will remain; should any one seek to disturb us we posse ss the force to resist them."

—M. Thiers was recently seized with another attack of sudden illness, taking the form of prolonged stupor. The physicians report no danger, but the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge* says some anxiety is caused at Versailles by these attacks, as M. Thiers is advanced age.

—The prince Oscar-Frederic, Duke of Ostrogothia, heir presumptive of the crown of Sweden and Norway, arrived on July 11 at Brussels, where he was shortly after visited by the King. In the evening a grand dinner was given the Court in his honor. The Prince is forty-two years of age, Lieutenant General in the army and Vice Admiral of the Swedish navy.

—Prince Arthur was presented on the 13th inst. with the freedom of the city of Oxford. The document was enclosed in a golden casket, framed and valued at 100 guineas, but worth much more than that sum for the excellence of its workmanship and beauty of design, not to mention the intrinsic value of the gold, &c., of which it was composed. His Royal Highness made an appropriate acknowledgment of the distinction, and was afterward entertained at a grand banquet in the Guildhall.

—The Emperor of Brazil recently attended the Central Synagogue in London during divine service. On his entrance the entire congregation rose, the minister intoning the special benediction prescribed for Jews on meeting a reigning sovereign. This visit is said to be the first that has ever been paid in this country by a reigning sovereign to a synagogue during divine service. His Majesty, it is stated, is acquainted with the Hebrew language, and was consequently able to read and understand the service.

—General Sumner has addressed the following despatch from the Camp of Dra-ei-Caid, dated June 29, to the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Algiers:—"All the Amoria has to come in to-day to make their submission on these conditions:—To pay a ransom of 200 francs for each plough, furnish hostages, and undertake to execute the stipulations which shall be fixed on by the Governor General and the French government. For the moment there is a difficulty in obtaining the surrender of the leaders, as they have all taken to flight. It will only be possible to secure them some time after the restoration of order. The leader of the four fractions of the Beni-Merali's have just left the camp after making their submission on the same terms, excepting that the money payment is to be founded for each hearth; they also hope to be able to arrest the promoters of disorder. I fear that the incident of the Biras may check the movement of pacification

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A number of Polish officers, recently members of Dombrowski's staff, have arrived in London.

The tourists to France are being constantly sent back to England because their passports have not the French *visé*.

At a rifle competition at Bristol lately one competitor made fifteen consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards. Two others made ten at 1,000 yards.

In consequence of the recent rains and adverse weather the vine disease has become strongly manifest and is rapidly spreading throughout Portugal.

Bombay papers state that 3,000 families are said to have been carried into slavery from Meshed by the Turkomans. Supplies had also been cut off from the district and distress was widespread.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* of Berlin proposes to build a monumental church in that city to perpetuate the recollection of the late war, the funds to be raised by a general subscription throughout Germany.

Cholera is showing itself badly in many countries at present. It has been severe in St. Petersburg, is now raging in Moscow and extending southwards; at Teheran in Persia, it is carrying off ninety lives a day, and it is reported to have broken out virulently in Madagascar and at the French colony of Nossi-be.

Of the Irish members now in Parliament more than thirty will declare for home rule on presenting themselves for re-election. The motion in favor of home rule, of which Mr. Maguire has given notice for next session, will propose the establishment of a Parliament in Ireland, with jurisdiction somewhat similar to that of the Colonial parliaments.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the notorious murderer Takos is still carrying on his atrocious trade in the mountains. A few weeks ago he captured a boy, and, in revenge for what was deemed an insufficient ransom the miscreant cut off the captive's nose and ears. The victim then had them replaced, and on the last time was seen by the Queen of Greece in the military hospital at Athens. Takos is "enjoying the mountain air in Thessaly," and defying pursuit if it was ever attempted.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The *Daily Journal* is the name of the new paper at Elizabeth, N. J.

An evening paper will be started in Norfolk, Va., during the month of August, to be called the *Bee*.

The *Nineteen h Century* was the name of a journal which was started at Charleston, S. C., and has lately perished in the same place.

A new weekly paper, called the *Sunday Morning Union*, has been started in New Haven, avowedly in the interest of labo ing men.

The *Standard* is a neat four-page journal, published in the interest of the Young People's Association, of the Walnut street Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

It is reported at Concord, N. H., that arrangements have been nearly completed for a union, under a republican committee, of the Concord *Daily Monitor* and weekly *Independent Statesman* and the *Republican Statesman*, all published in Concord.

It is rumored that a change is to be made soon in the editorial management of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Iesegran*. Major W. A. Hearne, the present editor-in-chief, will, it is said, probably assume a position on the Petersburg *Courier* as soon as the election shall have passed.

A California paper having accused the Memphis *Appeal* of telling a falsehood, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks:—"It is comparatively safe, when there is half a continent b tween you and a Memphis editor, to tell him that he lies, but it is death under any other circumstances."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE LOW—THE DESIRABLE FOUR STORY brown stone House 158 East Sixtieth street; frescoed and in fine order; lot 20x100. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE OFFICE BUILDING, IN NEW Exchange street, in Tee, former with of Leasehold on Broad street; rent for 11 per cent net on price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, on Sixty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue; two on Madison avenue, between Sixty-sixth street and one on East Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. WALDRON & ZUTEE, 1,016 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY COTTAGE HOUSE AND Lot, 22 feet 4 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. Apply at 346 East Fifty-fifth street; terms easy. Price $7,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN 140TH STREET, NORTH New York. Apply to E. CONOLLY, 218 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE STORY BROWN stone House on Sixty-first street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; has every modern improvement; a bargain. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner of Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY HOUSE, IN Fifty second street, near Madison avenue, containing every modern improvement and is complete under; or will rent to a first class tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to D. GARRISON, 697 Sixth avenue.

HARLEM.—A WELL BUILT PHILADELPHIA BRICK House, 21 feet wide, on south side, near Seventh avenue; excellent order; gas fixtures, mirrors shades, &c.; elegant surroundings; terms easy; immed ate possession; must sell, owner leaving the city. Call and see it well-built for $10, 50. BENJAMIN BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue.

"No," said he, "it is too good for a battle-field. Battles ought to be fought where there is neither a fence nor a farm. As to the strategic qualities of the soil they are simply incomparable, and if two opposing military leaders were asked to make choice of ground they would be perfectly satisfied to select this valley. I hope, however, war will never leave its mark on so beautiful a country."

West Side.

A MODERN, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, MEDIUM sized four story brown stone Dwelling, Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; terms reasonable; to me easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BROADWAY STORES, WEST SIDE, NEAR GRAND street, leasehold, together 4x112.5, for sa e or exchange for other City Property. Apply to THOMAS M. SOTHER, No. 9 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY OHIO STONE House, No. 66 West Fiftieth street, 20x58x100; Columbus College lease; price $20,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EIGHTH AVENUE, A STORE, WITH Lease of Building, on one of the best blocks on the avenue. Will exchange for real estate out of the city. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN SHANAGAN.

SIX CENTRAL PARK LOTS TO BE SOLD—BY ORDER of the Supreme Court, Monday, July 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, 111 Broadway, with unfinished Buildings.

THREE FIRST CLASS EXTRA LARGE, NEW TENEment Houses, west side, fully rented, for sale low and on easy terms. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE general charge of Estates in New York City.
L. J. HOWE. } HOWE & CO.,
W. W. GOOLER. } 10 Pine street.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. }

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PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Elizabethport, New Jersey; contains 7 rooms, all furnished except parlor; only 34 minutes from New York; will be let by a good tenant for $350 per year. This is a rare chance for a family to live economically and comfortably. For further particulars address LOW RENT, box 183 Herald office.

AT RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND—SHORE FRONT Farm for sale, 25 acres, well located for gentleman's residence or cutting up. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE (COMFORTABLE RESIdence for both winter and summer), with 16 acres, within the corporate limits of Whitestone, L. I.; 10 minutes from railroad depot and steamboat landing; 32 trains and three boats daily; one hour from Astor house; from New York; price $15,000; terms easy. E. B. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, TWO Farms, adjoining property of Rutherfurd Park Association; suitable for building lots. G. LORD & SON, 129 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.—A GENTEEL Residence, two or more acres; plenty fruit; near station; price low; title cash; possession given; also some choice Lots. POILLON, No. 7 Pine street.

ELEGANT STONE MANSION, COUNTRY STORE, AND 92 Farm of 35 acres; also 20 acres of timber; the whole a large business; and is level, very rich, running stream; water at house and barn; 100 choice Fruit Trees; nice Barn, Carriage House, Poultry House, Piggery, &c.; splendid stand for a business man, or an elegant house for a gentleman; offered as a sacrifice on account of owner's decease; beautiful location; 45m les from depot, 30 miles from New York; price $6, 00; cash $2,500; balance $500 yearly. GEORGE L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pa.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES, NEW BRIGHTON, ELEVEN minutes' walk from ferry, beautiful healthy location; fine view of Bay and city; $6,000; $8,500. Terms accommodating. DARKIN, 80 Broad street.

FRUIT FARM OF 48 ACRES—GOOD HOUSE, BARN and outbuildings; two large peach orchards, strawberries, blackberries, grapes, &c.; 10 miles to Bridge street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, L. I., or of THOS. ELLSON, Spotswood, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES splendid land; fruit continuous; good buildings; healthy location, Staten Island; $8,500; terms easy. DARKIN, 80 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 26 ACRES, IN ROCKland county, an Northern Railroad, 28 miles (from New York; house new, 10 rooms, bulkhead in very best manner; fine well water; outbuildings new, &c. Apply at STILLMAN'S shoe store, corner Greenwich and Barclay streets.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A NEW FRENCH roof House; 10fty ceilings; all modern improvements; desirable location; rear open; terms easy. Address HOUSE, box 5,601 New York Post office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE.—IN THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW Jersey, 37 miles from the city, a fine Farm of 90 acres, highly improved; orchard of one years, peaches, and a vineyard of 2,000 choice vines in full bearing; all the small fruits; good substantial residence; fine stream; magnificent mountain scenery; price low; terms easy. Address SOMERSET, Herald office.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 40 ACRES, NEAR CHIcago; good land; extensive improvements; three story; cattle bars 10 rods long; spring brook; at station. J. S. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—HOTEL PROPERTY, WITHIN 40 MINutes of New York. For particulars inquire of GEO. RICARDO, 126 Water street.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FRONTING ON the East river, an elegant Residence, replete with every convenience, only 5 minutes' walk from Astoria steamboat landing, together with 26 city Lots, ornamented with fine shade trees. Will be sold at a reasonable figure and on very easy terms. R. E. HILL, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A FINE RESIdence, furnished or unfurnished; location, &c., first class; only half hour from Barclay street by two railroads. Address C. F., box 1,524 New York Post office.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—A VILLA IN Ravenswood, L. I., fronting on the East River; house contains 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; stable and one acre of ground. Inquire of S. S. PIKE & CO., 78 and 80 Broad street.

LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE—WELL ARranged for a boarding and day school or family hotel; first class station. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

METUCHEN, N. J.—SPLENDID MANSION, WITH 14 rooms, 5½ acres land; views for 20 miles in all directions; also a new French roof House, with nine rooms, lot 1.0x50; also a new French roof House, with 12 rooms, lot 100x2.0. All the above are finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements of city houses. Also a Farm House, with 44 acres, within the village limits, admirably adapted for subdivision and a splendid investment. All the above will be sold low and on very easy terms, or will be exchanged, free of encumbrance, for city property. The location is unsurpassed for scenery, healthiness as and excellent society. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL 24 country seat, in vicinity of Somerville, New Brunswick, or will lease for a term of years; terms easy. Apply to JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—AT TENAFLY, N. J., FOR THE SUMMER months or year, a Cottage, with seven rooms; barn, fruit, water, &c.; rent low. PHILIP E. MOISSON, 208 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A House, containing 14 rooms, cellars, bath room and hot and cold water throughout; it is surrounded by 5 acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, and a garden with all varieties of vegetables; stables, &c., on premises; rent $650 till May 1, 1872. Apply to S. A. BASSFORD & CO., 119 Elm street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS, ON CENTRAL avenue, containing about 20 and 40 acres respectively; fine view of the Sound and Palisades; granite quarry; fine springs; will be sold as a bargain and for immediate use. JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau street.

25 WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARMS, ALONG THE Sawmill River, Sprain. Grassy Sprain, Harlem Railroad, the Central avenue and other new boulevards, containing from 2 to 20 acres; cheap for cash or value, and the best investment in the city. For sale by JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau street.

$500 WILL BUY FURNISHINGS OF A PLEASANT country House in Norwalk, Conn.; five minutes from stores and depot; eight bedrooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; rent, with good garden, only $20 per month. Address JOHN FRY, Norwalk, Conn.

$7,000.—FOR SALE, FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, ten rooms, one hour in New Jersey; $1,000 down; the rest in easy instalments. Inquire at 24 Dey street, room 32 (lofts).

FOR THE MILLION.

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REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE.—THREE FINE HOUSES, a lease ground; all modern improvements; for a farm or country place or Brooklyn property. Address BROKER, station E.

EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE AND brick city Houses to exchange for Farms and other country Property. Splendid exchanges for unencumbered property. BENNETT & DEVANY, 78 Cedar street.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW TWO STORY AND French roof brick Houses in Washington, D. C., for a House or vacant Lots in Brooklyn. Inquire at 711 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMPROVED City Property—A large Country Grocery and Feed Store, with Stock, Fixtures, good Will, &c., and about eight lots of Ground, in a thriving village near the city. Apply at 103 Fulton street, or 102 East Twenty-seventh street, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE BROWN Stone Quarry and Farm, 47 acres, near canal and railroad, 30 miles from city; best quality and inexhaustible. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID SAW AND Veneering Mill in the city, doing a first class business, netting over $7,500 per month. This is a rare chance, owner going South. T. HOYT, 56 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROMPTLY, AND COMmission paid, a modern Dwelling House, on Thirty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue; price $20,000. Apply to SMITH & CO., 18 Ann street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST CLASS BROOKLYN property, a double tenement on Avenue B, paying 10 per cent; price $40,000. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

A WELL CONSTRUCTED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, 22x42x100, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to trade, at fair valuation, for a plot of cheap uptown Lots, at H. S. KEYS & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue.

WILL EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY, 26 miles distant, for city Property or salable Stock of Goods. MARSHALL & WELLS, 744 Broadway, room 4.

120 LOTS AND BUILDINGS—ON HIGH GROUND, near 125th street, for sale or to exchange for Tenement and Flats Property and well stocked Farm. Address CHURCH, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A BOOK Store (old and new books), in one of the best locations in New York; would like whole or take a partner; stock in store worth $4,000. Address BOOKS, Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—IN THE COUNTRY, NOT MORE than one hour's ride from the city, a small Place, two or five acres, good house and outbuildings; state price and particulars. Address S. M. M., Far Rockaway, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID STORE TO LET—25x65; ADAPTED for a drug store or wholesale business. Rent very low, at 21 East Houston street.

BULL'S FERRY HOTEL.—TO LEASE, THE NEW Hotel, in perfect order, with dock and grounds, situated on the Hudson river, about opposite Eighty-sixth street, between Hoboken and Fort Lee. Boats run regularly from foot of Spring street to the dock, and ferry from Forty-second street. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau street.

BROADWAY STORE—BARROOM AND BILLIARD Saloon, twelve tables, on the best part of Broadway, to rent to a first class man; all complete. HENRY KING, 976 West Twenty-sixth street.

IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE GREAT UNION DEpot—To let, the First Floor, 30 by 90, of the building on the northwest corner of Forty-first street and Park avenue. Apply to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 61 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SPLENDIDLY lighted Floor; size 25 by 100 feet; on East Forty-second street; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for publishing and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, PART OF FIRST Floor of one building 37 Wooster street, 50x100; suitable for exhibiting machinery.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL known public house Jackson Hall, located on the corner of Grove street, a few doors from Hudson street, facing Eighth avenue and Jackson square, making it the best corner in the city for a tea, tour, liquor or grocery store. Inquire of the owner, 653 Hudson street.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE, ON THE WEST SIDE OF Eighth avenue, at low rent. Apply to SMITH & MEADE, 423 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, SUITABLE for a physician or dentist, also on third floor, for business purposes. 51 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE SUITABLE FOR ANY KIND OF business; low rent; good location. Apply on premises, 721 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts.

1,261 BROADWAY—TO LET, FIRST, SECOND AND third floors for business; will be let separate or together; cheap Store to let near Fulton ferry. O. DWYER, 1,261 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SNUG THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ON West Fifteenth street, handsomely furnished and in good order; to a small family will be rented at $150 per month till May 1. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone; full of boarders; best part of West Thirty-fourth street; rent only $300 per month. HENRY KING, 976 West Twenty-sixth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Four story full sized modern brown stone Dwelling, in perfect order; will rent for six months if desired. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A HOUSE, FLOOR, ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; rooms $200 per month; will give immediate possession for $50 per week; two floors not occupied at present. 365 Seventh avenue. Widow owner.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent—Between Seventh and Eighth avenues, near the Grand Opera. House; three story, brick stoop; bath, gas, range, hot and cold water, water closets, good cellar and yard; house in first rate order and fully furnished; piano, crockery, glass, kitchen ware, &c. (except two rooms); rent to a responsible t

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

111 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat, reliable and accommodating servant; an excellent cook and first class washer and ironer; best reference; city or country.

148 FORSYTH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

135 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and laundress, where she can have a little girl, 2½ years old, with her; no objection to the country; or would go out to clean offices or wash and iron by the day. Call for two days.

330 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country; can do all kinds of plain and fancy cooking and baking; understands French cooking thoroughly; is perfect on soups and entrees; can serve dinners and suppers on the shortest notice; has better work none of the first families; is neat and obliging. Can be seen on Monday.

Chambermaids, &c.

161 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

24 WEST 17TH ST.—PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a few more customers in first class families to go out by the day as seamstress; thoroughly understands her business in cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' dresses; can operate on several machines; would go with a lady to the country for the summer; best city reference. Address Miss H. D.

37 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY in a private family as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines. Reference given if required. Address M. ALDEN.

38 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress, to take care of children or to do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines. Can be seen for two days.

151 WAVERLEY PLACE, IN FANCY STORE.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman as seamstress and to take care of growing children or to do some chamberwork; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen from 9 till 2 o'clock.

180 2D AV.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and trimming ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call for two days.

230 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AND milliner wishes the work of a few first class families; making suits made in the latest styles; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; best references.

319 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable young woman wishes to go out by the day or week as seamstress; can sew on all kinds of machines; is a good hand sewer and button hole maker; would like to go in the country or travelling with a lady having good reference. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday.

397 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest styles; making suits and evening dresses made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted. Miss CLINCH.

426 EAST 8TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, cutter and fitter, wishes a few more engagements; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

438 5TH AV.—DRESSMAKER; CAN CUT AND FIT ladies' and misses' dresses and use machine; wishes to engage in private families. Address

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, FIRST CLASS cutter, fitter and trimmer, will engage by the month with a family; is a good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good references. Address R. A., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; no objection to go in the country with a family; makes all kinds ladies' dresses, undergarments, &c.; lots with Ellis, corner 26th st. and Broadway. Address OPERATOR, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city or country. Address DRESSMAKER, box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A GOOD OPERATOR ON THE WHEELER & WILSON machine desires engagements in families; all kinds of ladies' and children's garments fitted. Address Mrs. H., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN CUTTING AND MAKING dresses, N. Y. Taylor's system wishes a situation as cutter or forewoman; no objection to going out of the city. Apply at TAYLOR'S, 291 Canal st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW more engagements by the day. Address for three days COMPETENT, box 191 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE TO work out by the day in families; has no work in country. Apply at 838 6th av., or address DRESSMAKER, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson, with good references, a situation as seamstress in a hotel or private family, either city or country; can operate on and owns a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at Worsingwomen's Protective Union, 28 Bleecker st.

General Housework, &c.

553 3D AV.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; city reference. Call or address for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

39 CHRYSTIE ST.—A GENTEEL, MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper or nursery maid in an American family. For reference, &c., address Mrs. SCHWITZER.

54 EAST 12TH ST.—A WIDOW OF REFINEMENT and pleasing address as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid. Address Mrs. STANWORD.

78 AV. D, NEAR 6TH ST., IN SHOE STORE.—AS widow housekeeper, for a gentleman and son; also a good bread baker, plain cook; understands milk and butter; would make home comfortable; first class reference.

181 NORTH 3D ST., JERSEY CITY.—A POSITION AS housekeeper by a middle-aged American widow. Address, for one week, Mrs. J. NELSON.

202 DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AS housekeeper to a widower or invalid; would make home pleasant. Address Mrs. COOPER.

499 2D AV.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR as a lady's maid in a room of a hotel; best reference. Call on or address E. V. for three days.

A YOUNG WIDOW WITH ONE CHILD DESIRES employment as housekeeper, attendant on an invalid or any respectable employment; no objections to the country. Address MATRON, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN LADY WANTS TO keep house for a widower; references exchanged. Address THERESE, Herald office.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS housekeeper, proof-reader and amanuensis and correspondent as a correspondent, saleswoman or bookkeeper, desires a position in any capacity which she is fitted by education or experience to fill. Address M. F., Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper in a private family or to take charge of a linen room in a hotel; first class references. Address M. S., box 169 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE AS housekeeper in a hotel or as matron in an institution; first class references. Address E. L., box 157 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A CONNECTICUT WOMAN, OF EXPERIENCE, WITHout encumbrance, would like a position as housekeeper; is industrious and considers nothing menial in the way of labor; the family of a widower preferred. Address Mrs. SMITH, Yonkers, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended, for piano and singing, also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid; good references. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, 28 Bleecker st.

Laundresses, &c.

109 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 8.—A FRENCH WOMAN desires a few gentlemen's washing.

117 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes washing and ironing; linens, &c., done up in superior style.

118 AMITY ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT WOMAN desires to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or house cleaning.

211 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., IN REAR.—A first class laundress to go out by the day, or would take washing home; both competent and responsible.

314 WEST 21ST ST., REAR.—FIRST CLASS WASHER and ironer and housecleaner to go out by day or week; understands all kinds of housework; good reference.

327 EAST 27TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A FIRST class laundress wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; good reference from her employers.

344 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A competent laundress wishes to go out by the day; also some washing at home.

416 EAST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESires the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen at the above address. Mrs. SHERIDAN.

417 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, front house.—A respectable woman as first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; will go out by the week or month; no objection to housekeeping; good reference. Call or address on Sunday or Monday.

478 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO DO washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fluting, puffing and polishing.

517 3D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., THIRD floor.—French fluting, puffing, embroidery and lace done splendid to new; families' washing reasonable.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS WASHING AT her residence or would go out to work; terms reasonable. Apply at the corner of 4th av. and 66th st., No. 22.

Nurses, &c.

36 WEST BROADWAY.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, who has lost her own child, desires a child to wet nurse at her own house; best reference. Mrs. WOODS.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse; understands the care of children; has lost her baby and has a fresh breast of milk. Call for two days.

334 EAST 78TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse, of experience, now disengaged; no objections to the country; best reference given. Call or address Mrs. F.

A GERMAN WOMAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH, AS nurse in a first class family; no objection to the country, city reference. Address E., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

4 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as waitress, or will do chamberwork and washing, or will do light housework in a small family; best reference.

124 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid; city reference. Call for two days.

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Miscellaneous.

51 EAST BROADWAY.—WORK WANTED BY A WOman at carpet sewing, fitting and laying; mattresses made and made over. Address Mrs. PEMBROKE.

107 WEST 9TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; wages no object; city or country. Apply to Mrs. SEXTON.

156 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 14, IS desirous of learning to attend store, where she can have a home with her employer, or would learn a first class trade; wages no object; a respectable home and kind treatment only required. Address EVA HOWARD.

938 MADISON AV.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in taking care of the sick, to take care of an invalid lady or as a companion; references exchanged. Address M. A.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER will give private instruction in all the English branches. Music for $4 a month; unexceptionable reference. Address MAUD H., box 119 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE PUpils, to whom she will teach French and Spanish, grammatically and conversationally, at $4 per month. Address I. T. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS WORKED IN A SHOE store and is a good button hole maker wishes employment; can give good reference. Address R. H., Herald office.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING BY the best methods, wishes a position in a family or school in the city, or will make an engagement for the fall; best references given and required. Address L. G., station D.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, DOMESTIC habits, and a practical housekeeper, wishes the entire supervision of a small household, or will devote herself to the care and instruction of motherless children; best of reference given and expected. Address A. M., station D.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO RETURN TO ENGland. She would like to go with family as companion or to take charge of children. Address E. B., 573 South 2d st., Jersey City.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD BIRTH WISHES A SITUation as companion or lady's maid; no objection to travelling. Address L. M., Herald office, stating where an interview can be had if desired, E. D., Post office, Newark, N. J.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WILLING TO TAKE charge of one or more children over two years old; country preferred. Address Miss ANNIE PALMER, Belleville, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH ENGLISH, French and music, desires to become visiting governess on moderate terms; would teach a certain time each day in exchange for board, in a family of good position; would make an engagement now or for the fall; satisfactory references. Address C. W., station D.

AN ENERGETIC AMERICAN LADY, OF BUSINESS ability and a knowledge of bookkeeping, desires an engagement for the coming season; location immaterial. Address Miss M. M., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who is willing to make herself generally useful, wishes a situation in a private family; can speak English, but would like to be taught how to read, write and spell in English two hours each day; also board; very best reference. Address, for one week, H. C., Brooklyn Post office.

BY A YOUNG WIDOW—A SITUATION AS COMPAnion or lady's maid. Address A. G. R., Herald office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—A LADY DESIRES TO accompany a family or invalid going there; no salary required; only expenses paid; highest reference; city interview. Address MINNESOTA, Post office, Yonkers.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN, A SITUATION AS COMpanion to a lady going to Europe, or as lady's maid and companion; can speak English. Address A. H., box 183 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a position as travelling companion to a lady going to California, South or to Europe; can operate on sewing machines and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Call at 254 East 41st st., from 10 to 3.

Intelligence Offices.

SICK AND WET NURSES—WELL RECOMMENDED. A large number constantly found at Dr. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 201 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED woman to take charge of hand carpet sewers. Apply, with reference, at Broadway and 10th st.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO pay for first class sewing machines. Instruction free. BLAKE & POND, 21 Astor place and 142 8th st.

A NUMBER OF SKILLED OPERATORS, HAVING taste and experience, wanted for fine linen and lace work, braiding, &c.; also seamstresses for ruffling. ERSKINE & CO., 523 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO A LIMITED number of ladies of good address to make from $3 to $5 per day; without much effort. For particulars address COOK, SMITH & CO., 349 Broadway, New York.

BOW AND SCARF HANDS WANTED.—ONLY THOSE having experience need apply W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 373 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of a first class dressmaking and pattern business; must be competent to cut in and make in the original patterns. To one thoroughly capable a desirable position will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED LACE AND CRAPE HANDS WANTED. Must be fully competent; constant employment; Mr. Murray's old hands are requested to call. ERSKINE & CO., 523 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS TRIMMER AND MILLINER WANTED. Apply to M. JAMIESON, 178 Bowery.

HANDS WANTED ON HUMAN HAIR.—GOOD HANDS can earn from $15 to $20 per week; also a young lady to learn the business. Apply at 582 Broadway.

LADIES' WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY FOR use of Wood and Wheeler & Wilcox sewing Machines; in monthly instalments; instructions free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH CO., 45 Bleecker st.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS.—WANTED, 25 GOOD MILliners and trimmers. Apply to Mme. WERNER, 601 Broadway.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON CANTON FLANNEL drawers; first class hands will find their employment and make good wages by applying at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 627 Broadway.

TIE MAKERS ACCUSTOMED TO BEST WORK AND operators on Wheeler & Wilson machines, who thoroughly understand tie making on machines, will have permanent employment for the season at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 627 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY TO TRAVEL AND INTRODUCE an article to ladies. Call at 38 West Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—MUFF FINISHERS, BY NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO., 477 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTTER. Apply at 52 White st., top floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER TO TRIM ladies' hats. Address B. T. WILDE, 494 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a first class tenement house. Apply daily, from 12 to 1, at 167 and 169 Broadway, corner 5th st., room 18.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS AND operators; also a cutter. Apply at the workrooms of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., 73 Thomas st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN A fancy store; none but such need apply. Inquire at 126 6th av. C. SCHWAB.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY; ONE that understands Elias Howe's sewing machine. Apply at 699 Broadway, corner 4th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND STORE; one who can speak French and English. Apply at 915 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WILLING TO help in the chamberwork and able to dress hair. Apply at 75 8th av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO GOOD AND experienced operators for ladies' undergarments. S. BRILL & CO., 54 Wooster st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN FOR A wholesale millinery house, to take charge of work room. Address E. M. P., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TAILORESSES, ON BOYS' suits; bring references and samples of work. L. DRYFOUS & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CLOTH HAT trimmers and one thoroughly understands the business; steady employment given. Apply at 48 and 50 Greene st., first floor.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR LADIES AS ASSISTants in an artistic occupation; those with a knowledge of drawing and acquainted with color preferred. Address ARTIST, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, NOT OVER 25 YEARS of age, possessing literary ability, to write at residence of advertiser. Applicants please state name and address; none but those of undoubted respectability need address WARNER, box 145 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, with good city reference. 236 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO plain, good cooking and the washing and ironing for three; reference required for honesty. Inquire at 142 West 44th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS GIRLS FOR THE chamber; one to cook, wash and iron and one for chamberwork and sewing; will pay $20. Call at 45 Lispenard st., up stairs.

WANTED—TIEMAKERS, ACCUSTOMED TO FINE work, who thoroughly understand tiemaking; will have permanent employment. W. MILLER & CO., 74 Franklin st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL, ACCUSTOMED TO WIND Magic or other makes of ruffling; must be an experienced hand. Apply, with recommendation, at 35 Wooster st., first loft.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SIX FIRST CLASS TRIMmers; highest wages paid; none but good hands need apply. H. M. KAMINSKI, 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

WANTED—FOR NEXT SEASON, COMMENCING IN August, two first class trimmers for bonnets and round hats; liberal compensation for competent persons and steady employment. Mme. BENTLEY, 14 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

50 21ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—A colored boy, 18 years old, desires a situation in a doctor's office to run errands and make himself generally useful.

A GERMAN BOY WANTS A SITUATION.—18 YEARS old. 520 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands the hardware and grocery business; will take a position in any establishment; willing to commence at moderate wages; good reference. Address NEWTON, Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, AS butler and cook in a private family; good city references. Address H. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEEPER, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; good city references can be given. Address J. E. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST CLASS MAN IS OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEment, who has a large experience in the manufacture of ladies' cloaks and costumes, having the past two years the charge of one of the largest ladies' suit departments in the city. The best of references will be furnished. Address D. G. E., box 17; Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN WOULD LIKE A situation as travelling salesman; would take an interest in a store out West; a small capital to invest. Address JOHN, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—AT 695 FULTON STREET. Salary to commence, $8 per week. Apply immediately.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP books; must give best references. Address, in own handwriting, G. H. C., box 158 Herald office.

COMMISSION SALESMEN.—A RELIABLE MANUFACturing house wishes their samples in the hands of an active man, who is well acquainted among the jobbing notion and dry goods houses in the city and States of either. Address PIPES, Herald office.

DRUGGIST WANTS A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country; would take charge if required. Call on or address LEFFINGWELL, care of druggist, 128 Newark av., Jersey City, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—FOR WHOLESALE FANCY goods; must be a quick, good writer. Address, stating age, experience and salary required, 157 Herald office.

PRINTING INK SALESMAN WANTED.—A FAVORable position is offered by a manufactory to a first class salesman, who can command a trade for Al goods. Address MANHATTAN WORKS, Herald office.

WANTED TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS, AT Hoboken; apply to SETH BROTHERS, 298 Bleecker st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, 167 8th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CORRESPONDENT, first class reference required. Address box 4,242 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER WELL recommended. Inquire at H. SCHWARZ & CO'S, 396 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING house in the city, a man, as experienced travelling salesman for the Southwest. Address, with references, WHITE GOODS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman in the jewelry or druggist fancy goods; salary reasonable, security if required. The road three years. Address TRAVELLER, St. Denis Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A RELIABLE, ACTIVE business man (with some means of his own preferred), to take charge of an up-town store and business; an interest for his services. Call, stating references, experience, &c., FAITHFUL, box 2,2 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN, WITH moderate knowledge of philosophy or chemistry, desiring employment for a reasonable compensation. Inquire of REED, 198 Fulton st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; MUST WRITE A fair hand, be quick and correct at figures and some well recommended. Address, stating salary expected and references, E. C., box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMANLY YOUNG MAN, WITH A large city acquaintance and experience as salesman in the wholesale millinery trade, for a central Broadway house. Address CONFIDENCE, station A, Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, desires a situation in a wholesale house or in a private family; he can go out of the city; can furnish unquestionable able reference. Address DAVID J. DAY, 81 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Present employers, Morrow & Day, at the above address.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED HOSIER, A POSItion in a wholesale house; first class references. Address box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A FLOUR AND FEED STORE, A young man, who is quick at figures, writes a good hand and is not afraid to work; a party acquainted in Hudson county preferred. Apply at 79 Washington st., Hoboken, before 2 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady and capable man; 10 years' experience; 16 last place. Apply to J. M., carriage maker's, 185 Crosby st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A German who understands the care of horses thoroughly; is sober; speaks good English; no objection to the country. Address PHILIP ANDERSON, 328 Pearl st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN United States to sell Patent Rubber Thimble. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents; good profits. ROGERS & CO., 127 Nassau st., New York.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 9 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

BILLIARD ROOM, NO. 7 NEW ST.—A SMART BOY, 12 or 13 years old, wanted. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE. WHO can write a good hand. Apply with his parents. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, with reference, box 24 av., 12 to 1 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—AMERICAN. A FIRST CLASS man, who understands restaurant and hotel cooking, may address box 135 Herald office.

CARTMAN WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS, SOBER, HONest man to take charge of a pair of heavy truck and horses. One who can produce the highest recommendation (which will be rigidly looked into) can apply at 241 Washington st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., in the salt store.

DIRECTORY CANVASSERS WANTED.—ONLY MEN experienced in procuring advertisements need apply, and to such advantage to call at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Agency, No. 4 Warren st.

PARTIES WISHING TO CANVASS OR THOSE ENgaged in canvassing will find it greatly to their advantage to call. The most liberal terms for procuring permanent situations. Mrs. ELDER, 354 West 14th st.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO CANVASS for our great Dollar Paper. A fine $2 steel engraving given to every subscriber; extraordinary inducements. Address R. R. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE BOY IN A retail grocery store; must reside with his parents. Address box 4,551 Post office.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN OF ERRANDS AND TO make himself generally useful in an importing wine house. Address D. H., Herald office.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY TO ATTEND A SEGAR stand, willing to make himself generally useful; one accustomed to the business and work boots from 9 to 10; reference required. No. 2 Beaver st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, a boy aged 15 to 16 years, who writes a good, plain hand and lives with his parents. Address W., box 294 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER IN RESTAUrant. Apply at 1,291 2d av.

THE TRADES.

A GERMAN RIDING MASTER, WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the management of a riding academy, wants a situation; security given. Address ARENA, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER CUTTER, BY a practical tailor; No. 1 references. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office, for three days.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND FITTER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week. Address E. S., box 170 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

BOOKBINDER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PERSON to take charge of an extensive bookbinding establishment in the city of New York. Address H. B., Herald office.

FOREMAN WANTED.—A GOOD BOOK AND GENERAL job hand, to take charge of a job floor. Permanent job to a good man. Apply, with references, Evening Journal office, Jersey City.

GLASS SIGN WRITER AND DESIGNER WANTED.—Also first class druggists' label writer. Apply at 228 Pearl st., up stairs.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the polishing and repairing in all its branches; store preferred. Address JEWELLER, Herald office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS JOB compositor; a permanent situation and good salary to a man who thoroughly understands his business. No other need apply to WHEAT & CO., No. 8 Spruce st.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST CLASS workmen on colored and Etruscan work; also two or three first class makers and engravers. Apply to KYLE & DANA, 634 Broadway or 39 Maiden lane.

THE TRADES.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER, of ability and address, is open for an engagement. Address R. R., care H. S. Beattie, Washington Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—A CABINET MAKER'S WORK BENCH; must be in good order and cheap. JAY & COOK, 43 Centre street.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT STEEL TEMPERER; one accustomed to umbrella wire preferred. M. K. COMPANY, 415 West 27th st., before 10 A. M. Monday.

WANTED—A TIN ROOFER, TO GO ONE HOUR, 8 to 8 in the country. Inquire of GEO. B. IRVING, 338 8th av.

WANTED—TWO DRAUGHTSMEN, SKILLED IN topographical drawing, at a fair salary. Address H. A. FUERTES, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SILK HAT FINISHER AND body ironer; also one good silk hat trimmer. SMITH & WALSH, 177 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Address E. O. THOEN, Construction Department, Pennsylvania Railroad, 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MACHINIST, TO manufacture and sell, under the direction of the patentee, patented embossing presses. Address box 257 Post office, Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire se placer comme demoiselle de magasin, de compagnie interprète; elle connait parfaitement le français, l'anglais et l'allemand. S'adresser au 22 South Fifth av., dans le magasin.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADway, New York, July 13, 1871.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of sub-division 9, of section 6, of chapter 574, Laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners governing the Department of Docks hereby gives notice that the pasture of the Improved Meadow Lands front of the city of New York, determined upon by said Board, were, on the 27th day of April, 1871, duly adopted by the Commissioners, and that the Improved Meadow Lands front Board governing this Department, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon, in conformity with the law. That said plans and certificates are filed in the office of this Board and are open to public inspection daily, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock A. M., and that from and after the said 27th day of April, 1871, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock or slip or any wharf structure or superstructure can be laid out, built or rebuilt within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plans, except in accordance therewith.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILLIAM MARKS,
} Commissioners.

J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEAFNESS.—DR. DEMEZA HAS DISCOVERED A means by which any deaf person can be made to hear instantaneously, without pain, medicine, or any trouble whatever. He also cures quickly all private and chronic diseases. 23 Greenwich avenue, 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 92 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTYfifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., very low for cash. Weekly or monthly payments taken. A call respectfully solicited.

AARON GRISTALAR, 673 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Bond street, Second Hand Specialty in second hand modern and antique furniture; cheaper than auction; great bargains in ALL GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. T. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warehouse, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and B way.—All styles and all colors Parlor Suits, covered with reps, haircloth, satin or brocatel, from $60 up to $300. Also, Bedroom Furniture, Library, Dining Furniture, Pianofortes, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., at the greatest bargains for cash. Packed and delivered free.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH st., one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Magnificent double Pompadour Parlor Suit, nearly new, cost $250, for $175; one do., satin brocatel, $150; one do., $90; Pianoforte, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a half original cost; property of private family. House to let.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at O'FARRELL'S extensive Warerooms, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 125 Chatham street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND Job Printing for sale, or will exchange for a country place, between Washington square and Eighth street. 50,000 volumes of Books for sale.

FOR SALE—120 YARDS VELVET CARPET, IN PRIvate house; good order; price $1 25 a yard. Address CLARE PETROT, box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

SOFA BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S PATENT SOFA BEDS contain spring and hair mattresses separate from the sofa; simplest and best yet invented. W. S. HUMPHRY'S Furniture Warerooms, 563 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Ladewigs, will sail on Thursday, August 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, August 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ..... Saturday, August 12
PEREIRE, Daure ..... Saturday, August 26
LAFAYETTE, Roussan ..... Saturday, September 9
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie ..... Saturday, September 23

Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:

First cabin ..... $140 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MCKENZIE, Agent, 56 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

VIRGINIA, Sumner ..... Saturday, August 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson ..... Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.
HELVETIA, Griggs ..... Wednesday, August 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $60; steerage, $25, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30, currency.

For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail